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CONGRESS ON POLITICAL THOUGHT ISSUES DECLARATION

PA031255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0107 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 2 Jul (EFE) -- The Latin American Congress of Political Thought, which was held in Caracas this week with the participation of 200 former presidents, political leaders, researchers, and analysts from throughout the continent, adjourned today having approved the following "Bolivarian Declaration of Caracas":

"Meeting in Caracas, through the timely initiative of the Venezuelan Congress, on the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth, we address our peoples with a message of stimulus and hope.

"We citizens, representing various ideological trends and hailing from all countries of this great Latin American nation, have for a week deliberated and pondered on the destiny of our peoples and the historical commitments of our times.

"We have reverently evoked the glorious memory of the liberator, albeit not the effigy seen in traditional views, but his live presence and his sense in our time -- Bolivar who still has much to do in America and who dedicated his life to liberty, independence, and the unity of Latin America.

"Bolivar's Latin American plan, which he called 'a nation of republics,' is historically the single possible guarantee of development, of economic emancipation, of real political independence, and of a strengthened and irrevocable cultural identity, created of multiple facets from all over the world."

"We urge the governments and peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to overcome their limitations and their antihistorical vision, which is devoid of grandeur, and to vanquish the divisionist threats of foreign interests in order to achieve economic, social, political, and cultural unity.

"In a world characterized by the overwhelming presence of the large powers, we must not continue to display the deplorable spectacle of disintegration. It is time to act resolutely, firmly, and audaciously.

"All that can be said in favor of integration, the contemporary name of Bolivarian unity, has already been said. It is up to us to achieve it.

"In the process of moving toward unity, we exhort the Latin American peoples to commit themselves to the peaceful resolution of their territorial differences and pending conflicts, such as the Bolivian land-locked situation among others.

"We appeal to the governments, as the best possible tribute to the liberator, that they might fulfill his essential purpose: To found a Latin American community of nations, endowed with the necessary institutions and powers to achieve his integrationist objectives.

"We want our America to be united under the sign of liberty and justice. We condemn the regimes in Latin America and the Caribbean that perpetuate oppression, fraud, and economic and social injustice as instruments of government.

"We affirm that there is no national sovereignty that is not maintained, sustained, and founded in popular sovereignty. We echo the clamor of thousands and thousands of political prisoners, the persecuted, the tortured, and the exiled, as well as the accusing silence of those who have vanished, and we request that so much American suffering be condemned.

"We proclaim the existence of democracy, unrestricted respect of human rights, the exercise of political pluralism, self-determination for the peoples, and unsullied freedom of information.

"The unification of our America cannot be real and everlasting if the governments that participate in it do not share a minimum of ethical values, political ideals, and democratic practices.

"Only the united affirmation of Latin America will permit the historic realization of our peoples and can confront the acts of aggression, the threats, and the pressure of every kind of imperialism.

For us this position signifies a rejection of all foreign intervention on the continent, particularly in the critical Central American situation, which must be resolved by the peoples alone.

"We support the action of the 'Contadora Group,' which is striving for a peaceful and negotiated solution, without foreign intervention in the region's conflicts.

"We trust that it will persevere in its efforts until the noble objectives that inspired its creation are achieved.

"We condemn the imperial aggression in the Malvinas, which are historically and legitimately Argentine, and the presence of foreign military bases in our America.

"Colonial and necolonial systems must not be admitted, either in the Caribbean or elsewhere in the Latin American continent.

"Therefore, we demand that the sister people of Puerto Rico, whose liberation was defined by Bolivar as the final stage in the emancipation of our America, be permitted to achieve their inalienable right.

"Similarly, we demand respect for the agreements deriving from the Torrijos-Carter Panama Canal treaty.

"Those of us who approve this manifesto take on, in our roles and in the exercise of our responsibilities as politicians and intellectuals, the unshirkable commitment to carry out this common commitment. Caracas, 2 July 1983."

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN-BRAZILIAN NAVAL MANEUVERS -- The Uruguayan naval task force sailed out today from Montevideo port bound for the Atlantic to carry out "Operacion Amigos 83" jointly with Brazilian naval units on Thursday. The Uruguayan navy destroyers "18 de Julio", "Artigas" and "Uruguay", have sailed out under the command of Captain Yamandu Ubal, task force commander. Brazil will join in the maneuvers with destroyers "Maranhao", "Mariz e Barros" and the submarine "Bahia." [Excerpts] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0250 GMT 22 Jun 83 PY]

PRESIDENT BIGNONE ADDRESSES NATION 1 JULY

PY020217 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Speech by President Reynaldo Bignone on the occasion of the first anniversary in office of his administration, from the South Hall of Government House -- recorded]

[Text] Argentines, a year ago I told the nation that I was assuming my position with one major objective established by the armed forces: to institutionalize the country. I was appointed to the presidency of the nation by the army, and my administration was strengthened after the military junta regained its full powers and prerogatives.

We began our work without promising either easy times or surprising solutions. We were and we currently are conscious that the country's situation could not and cannot put up with similar promises over a long period. We said then that we believed that the outlined objective was the only possible way to resolve the problems of the country and that we would act honestly and reasonably to attain it. We also said that the institutionalization process would be marked by one single rule: a clean game.

Now that 12 months have elapsed, we are more convinced than ever that the nation needs democracy. We have not departed from the guidelines imposed on my administration to attain democracy. The restrictions on political and union activity have been lifted. The legal structures establishing the reorganization of political parties and the system of the upcoming elections are in force. The legal rules necessary to complete the reorganization of unions adequately and in due time have been enacted. There is a political timetable and it is being fulfilled.

We can assert today that the legal rules enacted safeguard justice and that they are an effective means for restoring the constituion and democracy.

We are aware of the fact that criticisms have been made. However, we believe from an objective point of view that the criticisms are prompted by temporary political situations rather than by a calm and profound analysis. We also believe that only a few times before has there been such an open debate by political groups to establish their positions before and make their proposals to their respective constituencies. And we view this as something positive despite the indifference and confusion of a significant number of people.

Important and significant goals have been attained in all the areas of government as a result of active, prudent, and moderate work. I will not refer to these goals now because they are not the purpose of this message. These goals are specified in a report that I submitted to the Military Junta today and which will be made public in due time.

All this work, which has certainly encountered obstacles, is being carried out within a social and economic framework, the development of which merits some elaboration.

First, it must be pointed out that the vigor and the self-healing capacity of our productive sectors made it possible for us to implement a policy which, steering clear of major projects, has and is obtaining reasonable results despite the lack of resources. By this we do not mean that the situation is excellent and that it is free of risks. We simply mean that the ominous feelings that prevailed when we took over the administration have not been confirmed.

It has not been easy for us to progress toward political institutionalization and to cope with the economic and social crisis. On the contrary, this has caused the government and all sectors to make a great effort. It is time to say that a good part of this effort has been made through effective dialogue and communication. It is likely that the people have not noticed the extent and depth of the dialogue because it was held with the appropriate caution occasioned by the proximity of the elections.

We would also like to say that without the mutual understanding and the reasoning that prevailed when important issues were discussed, the march toward institutionalization would not be a concrete reality today but would have turned into a dream shortly after it was started.

In sum, after 1 year we can say categorically that the objective of restoring the institutions and a freely elected government is closer to realization and it is no longer surrounded by doubts and indifference as it was in July of last year.

We sincerely believe that these results respect and represent the general will of the country. Therefore, in what remains to be done, we will continue our efforts to revitalize and guarantee the reestablishment of our institutions.

Regarding other aspects of the actions carried out by the government, I would only like to point out in this message that during the last 12 months the nation has taken important steps in foreign policy.

The actions carried out in different international meetings such as in the UN General Assembly and at New Delhi, Buenos Aires, and Belgrade have been active and important.

This activity, in accordance with the traditional principles of our foreign policy, also faithfully responds to the guidelines announced at the start of our administration: to unalterably maintain the defense of the nation's rights over the islands in the South Atlantic. Therefore, our international position conforms to a reality which no one can ignore and which clearly defines loyalties and friendships.

We again emphasize and confirm the government's basic commitment: to achieve the institutionalization of the republic and the arrival of democracy under the best possible conditions. We again reiterate that we will continue searching for and carrying out those government acts and dispositions that reaffirm and guarantee this institutionalization. I emphasize again the commitment to govern in such a way as to improve and consolidate the conditions on which the future constitutional regime will carry out its tasks.

Republican and democratic coexistance is not a question of form. The elections and debates on national issues in the different organizations established by the constitution are not by themselves guarantees for peace and stability. They are vital and necessary for a democracy, but they must be based on a profound commitment by all the people, a commitment which is essentially of a spiritual nature.

This commitment, this national consensus is not born of emotion or passion. It is born of constructive reflection over behavior at the individual and collective, private and public level to defend the peace and stability of the institutions. Therefore, I call upon my fellow countrymen for a new effort of self-examination and reflection.

I do it out of conviction that there will be problems and obstacles in the path remaining toward the goal which the health of the nation is demanding. I would like to make things even clearer. A good part of those obstacles and problems can emerge as remnants of a dramatic chapter of our recent history: the war unleashed against organized subversion and terror. This serious and cruel war left deep marks on our society. But, above all, it opened up the opportunity to return to the state of law, to the republic, and to democracy. This is an undeniable fact: We would not be now on the road to institutionalization had we been defeated in this struggle. Political parties, a free press, and independent justice would not exist, and there would be no traces of the institutions and the rights of a free society.

This reality is the only starting point which can allow us to intelligently face and overcome any debate over the consequences of the conflict and to take the necessary steps in the future for democracy to prevail and to be revitalized.

Under no circumstances can our mind tolerate the seed of antidemocracy to be sown in the furrows of sorrow plowed by this war. Under no circumstances can our mind accept a denial of the results of this struggle, nor can it accept that any aspect of this struggle will be used to encourage violence again.

It is with this in mind that the forces of order, in compliance with their specific duties and the laws and decrees of the nation, have fought against organized subversion. It is to protect this result that the forces of order will oppose, whenever necessary and with the same conviction and vigor, any outburst of the agents of violence, subversion, and chaos whenever these agents seek to attack the very core of our society and the basic values of our nation.

For its part, the government will deal, with conviction and staunchness, with all obstacles which could hamper it in the performance of its duties. The government has undertaken this commitment, and I can assure you once again that it will carry out its mission.

However, only a firm desire, a true nationwide consensus for institutionalization -- which has to stem from a conscious decision of the citizenry -- is capable of guarantee lasting organization and peace for the nation.

Let all of us, Argentines, ponder and reflect. I am convinced that if we do so free from prejudices, facing our future and calling upon the protection of God our Lord, we shall build a happy future for our fatherland.

Fellow countrymen, at this time, 1 year ago, when I finished reading my first address to the nation as its president, I allowed myself a few remarks as a citizen who, by virtue of his position of president of the nation, could convey them to all his fellow countrymen through the news media. At that point I called upon all Argentines to engage in soul-searching. I am sure that most of you have paid heed to this call because I am certain that otherwise we would not have been able to endure the difficult year we have lived through.

At this point I would also like to make a few remarks as a citizen, but this time I would like to call for faith and hope.

As man grows aware of his actions, he sets for himself certain objectives, seeks to satisfy expectations, thus moving toward perfection. For those who believe in God there is a supreme expectation: man's transcendence, the promised life after death.

It is because of this that we can sometimes see, not without amazement, men of great moral integrity who endure difficulties with faith, optimism, and even joy. They are supported by this very faith, this integrity, this hope in man's transcendence. If we transfer this expectation to nations, then we can achieve a similar phenomenon on a nationwide scale because nations also have a spirit.

John Paul II recently said in Poland, his homeland, that a nation perishes when its spirit is deformed, that a nation grows when its spirit is cleansed and then no external power can destroy it. Along this line of thinking, nations also establish their own objectives and expectations and move toward progress and perfection by fulfilling these objectives and expectations.

This is precisely why I said last Wednesday to that group of men -- civilian and military who with loyalty, self-denial, and ability make up the national cabinet -- that we were perhaps going through, from this viewpoint, one of the most difficult times in this administration. The reason, and it is logical, is that this government has said, repeated it, and fulfilled its word that it is not competing for power but that it is handing it over. Therefore, as the day for the elections and the handing over of power approaches, the expectations and the answers to many questions increasingly rest on the men and programs of the government that is going to replace us. This is not yet the time, the time has not yet arrived to know who those men are, what the programs will be like and therefore what the answer to the questions and the expectations will be. As we approach the time for the elections and the handing over of power, these unknown matters will become known and we will therefore move on to more solid ground.

But these questions are merely incidental, having to do with government measures aimed at medium- or long-range solutions. The importance of this message of faith and hope which as a citizen I want to convey to my fellow countrymen is not merely involved with circumstances. The important thing is that the nation -- as we mentioned those men endowed with great moral integrity and faith who have confidence in the far-reaching significance of man -- is on the dorrstep of a great expectation, and this great expectation is the final consolidation of national coexistence through democracy, respect for one another, and respect for the actions and ideas of others. Through national coexistence we will probably see this expectation fulfilled and consequently we will be able to revive our present faith and hope.

I said at one time that I have no political ambition and that in this regard my ambition is to be the last de facto Argentine president of the past, present, and future. I want this to be a symbol that the Argentines and foreigners of good will who live on this Argentine soil have found the formula for coexistence. By achieving coexistence in this land blessed by God which offers us everything, we will probably have assured the future of our children and all future generations.

This is my message and my request as a citizen to my fellow countrymen on the first anniversary as president of the Argentine nation.

May it be so with God's help. Thank you very much.

TUCUMAN GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

PY060005 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (NA) -- Tucuman Governor General Antonio Merlo has just announced at government house that he has resigned from his post.

Merlo made this announcement at the press room after a short meeting with Interior Minister General Llamil Reston.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 2145 GMT on 5 July reports that resigning Tucuman Governor General Merlo announced that Alberto Salmoiragui will take over as acting Tucuman governor.]

TUCUMAN POLICE RIOT FOR BETTER SALARIES

PY051929 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1511 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] San Miguel de Tucuman, 5 Jul (DYN) -- Hundreds of policemen staged a demonstration this morning and rallied in front of police headquarters where a delegation handed in a petition for better salaries. They did so after police chief Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Cuinazu failed in his attempt to stop his subordinates, even by hitting some of them with his fists.

The demonstration, in which 600 policemen, noncommissioned officers, and officers up to the rank of commissioners from the capital and interior cities participated, was held in a tense atmosphere, but in the end the demonstrators did not go to Government House as had previously been announced.

FLOODING IN SANTA FE, DIKES BREACHED

PY041750 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Jul 83 p 7

[Text] Santa Fe -- Flooding began yesterday afternoon in various downtown and suburban areas of this provincial capital, when the Parana River suddenly reached a record high of 7.30 metres at the port, 7 centimetres over the morning mark. The new crest of the floodwaters, which were expected to keep rising, caused a serious emergency in the capital, as several earthen defences gave way in the Guadalupe and port districts. The most serious emergency took place in Colastine, 20 km north of the capital, where the renewed floods made breaches in the earthen defences, which work-crews had not yet been able to repair by yesterday afternoon.

'KING OF COCAINE' GRANTS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY041915 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpts] This past weekend a representative of Radio Panamericana and three other representatives of other communications media from La Paz were present in Santa Ana, in the Department of El Beni. We were present in response to an invitation from a person who is better known throughout the world as the king of cocaine -- Roberto Suarez Gomez. Suarez Gomez granted a puzzling press conference at a farm near Santa Ana de Yacuma.

The details of how Radio Panamericana was invited and taken to place need no further elaboration. We will keep the details in our notebooks. But what needs to be reported are the remarks, confessions, and why not say it, the complaints by Suarez Gomez to the four reporters. Let us then begin with what he said.

Suarez Gomez stated that by next Friday he will make known possible solutions to the current political, social, and economic problems of the country.

[Begin Suarez Gomez recording] Well, as far as I know, no one has studied the current economic, political, and social situation of this country in practical terms. I will propose solutions to the press alone and by next Friday. [end recording]

Suarez Gomez also said: I can destroy Bolivian Air Force planes in a few minutes. Let us hear what he has to say in this regard:

[Begin recording] [Suarez Gomez] Well, I do have several airplanes [passage indistinct].

[Question] Do you also have the ski-jump type of planes, as reported by the press?

[Answer] I do; I have them; I use them.

[Question] A few days ago some friends confirmed [words indistinct].

[Answer] Sure. I have them, and I also have the Tucano planes.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, I can practically (?destroy) the air force in 1 minute. I have 12 Tucano planes -- they only have machineguns -- and I have missiles and rocket launchers, and some rockets.

[Question] What kind of jump jets do you have? Are they British, the Harrier type? [words indistinct]

[Answer] I do have the Harrier type. I have three of the Harrier type. I flew in them to [words indistinct]. I was 10,000 feet high and then I came down over the city to show the people [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Suarez Gomez stated he has no connection with drug trafficking. These accusations are the result of a campaign by the international press, especially by the United States, He added. He went on to say that he is willing to surrender to U.S. officials, but under one condition.

[Begin Suarez Gomez recording] Well, I am ready to surrender, but on the condition that the U.S. Government fully pay the whole Bolivian foreign debt. [end recording]

The king of cocaine also said that he has proof against Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana, and that he can even put him in jail.

This controversial personality added that in his opinion, all governments are bad, including the current one, because they only want to exploit and impoverish the country.

Suarez Gomez also said that he was against violence, and that it would be more convenient for the president of the republic to hold a dialogue with him because he had all means to take Bolivia out of the current political, economic, and social crisis.

Suarez Gomez also complained about the activities of the current U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Edwin Corr. He is not a diplomat, but a policeman from the Drug Enforcement Administration who is causing tremendous damage to the country, he stated.

He also said that Corr had distracted national and international attention, persecuting and accusing him groundlessly of alleged drug trafficking activities.

He also revealed that the current government sold 100,000 coca plants to the United States, but that the cultivation of these plants in the United States failed. In view of this failure they no longer want the eradication of coca plantations in Bolivia, because the Americans need cocaine for their Army, he added.

Suarez Gomez then stated categorically that it should be known throughout the nation that he is not bluffing. Referring to one of the three letters forwarded to the president of the republic, he said it included an ultimatum to the government.

Interior Minister Comments

PY051423 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana has again referred to Roberto Suarez as a criminal who does not deserve an answer from a state official. He said that the government will take the necessary measures against such outlaws.

However, Roncal Antezana admitted that the armed power of the drug traffickers even surpasses that of the state. In relation to the statements made by the so-called "king of cocaine," Roncal Antezana referred to the position he took when Suarez began his self-promoting campaign. He said that Suarez is living behind bushes in the jungles of Beni Department. He added that he will not answer Suarez. He said that in a state of law Suarez has the right to make charges, but the important thing is to prove them. This is how Minister Roncal Antezana answered the recent statements made by Roberto Suarez.

CURFEW LIFTED IN MAGALLANES PROVINCE

PY051330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The curfew has been lifted in Magallanes Province. The Magallanes Province regional commander has repealed Decree No. 79 issued on 20 June 1983. According to the new decree, no motor vehicle traffic is allowed from (?0300) to 0500 from Monday through Thursday. However, motor traffic is unrestricted on Fridays, Saturdays, and holidays. It was noted that the new measures have been implemented in view of the present calm situation in the area.

COURT AFFIRMS SEGUEL'S PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY050330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] By majority vote, the Fifth Chamber of the Santiago Court of Appeals has ruled that labor leader Rodolfo Seguel will have to face charges for allegedly breaking Article 4 part c of the State Security Law which refers to meetings held for the purpose of destabilizing the government. In a unanimous decision, the chamber also decided to drop the charge of incitement to revolt that had been leveled against Seguel.

The court of Appeals also ruled that Seguel must remain in temporary custody, thus refusing to release him on bail.

In a closed envelope, the court sent new instructions to trial Judge Hernan Cereceda.

MILITARY JUDGE SENTENCES MIR MEMBERS

PY051524 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago Military Court Judge (Ubaldo Hernandez) has sentenced nine members of the outlawed MIR. The process started in 1978 and it is registered under No. 577-78 at the Military District Court.

The sentence and the names of those involved are: (Angel Sanhuesa), to 13 years and 1 day; [name indistinct], 21 years, 3 days; (Michael Sepulveda), 13 years, 1 day; (Alfonso Ugarte), 23 years, 3 days; (Carlos Silva), (?33) years, 3 days; (Fernando Dias), 11 years, 1 day; [name indistinct]; 11 years, 1 day; (Jose Marquez), 9 years, 1 day; (Guillen Flores), 8 years, 1 day.

These nine terrorists have been sentenced for stealing a car. [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES INCREASE -- According to the Central Bank, Chilean foreign reserves increased for the first time this year during the month of May when reserves amounted to $1.518 billion which represents an increase of almost $33 million more than in April. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 83 PY]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT FIGURES -- According to the Central Bank, foreign investments in Chile during the 1974-83 period exceeded $7 billion, of which $5 billion were invested in the mining sector. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 83 PY]

PRESIDENT ON WORLDWIDE SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA022243 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] "It can no longer be said that peace in Central America means peace in Latin America; it means peace in the world," President Belisario Betancur has said. He added: "Our effort has a worldwide echo. It is known now that the EEC countries have declared their support for the Contadora Group effort, which is very stimulating."

The president made this statement in an interview with the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, which published it in an eight-column frontpage report.

The president pointed out that one of the main objectives of the Contadora Group is to promote contacts in order to achieve a peacefull solution in Central America "because the bloodbath caused by intolerance is not healthy for anyone."

Dr Betancur showed optimism over the Contadora Group efforts and pointed out that it would be sad if we were not heard, because that would shoe us that we are looked on as second-rate countries, without the material or intellectual capacity to act on our own; and what is even worse, it would leave us without the hope of having our opinions heard in the large and powerful organizations.

Asked about the results of Colombia's joining the Nonaligned Movement, the president said that the first result has been that many countries know who we are and to what we aspire. There have been other satisfactory initial results, such as the Nonaligned Movement countries have shown a certain interest in the idea expressed by Colombia and other equatorial countries over the sovereignty of the geostationary orbit, as regards the placement of satellites and other objects in that orbit's arc belonging to each of these countries.

The president also spoke of Latin America's economic outlook after the meeting in Williamsburg. He said: "The industrialized countries' summits are becoming increasingly distressing to the rest of us. We have to be realistic about this: Each country solves its own problems first, and if they have time and resources left over for others, they show benevolence and make small efforts to solve their problems. At Williamsburg there was a final good will declaration, theoretical in nature, and only on problems such as the gigantic U.S. budget deficit, the high interest rates, and rampant protectionism, as problems whose solutions are to be given priority.

"Naturally, the story does not end there. Through a suggestion made by Latin American economic experts who met in Bogota several weeks ago, among them Drs Raul Prebisch, Antonio Carrillo Florez, Celso Furtad, Enrique Iglesias, and other renowned experts, the Colombian president addressed the heads of states gathered at Williamsburg to express the area's troubles and make recommendations."

ABC COLOR EDITORIAL PRAISES U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY051815 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Jul 83 p 12

[Editorial: "The Permanent Need for Dialogue"]

[Text] Cases of ambassadors of friendly countries who have not limited themselves to strict compliance with their functions have been infrequent in Paraguay. More frequently, those functions involve receptions and parties rather than efforts to understand the country in order to broaden and strengthen relations at all levels, without restricting them to government circles.

In contrast to previous years, this year a greater concern toward the country is being observed on the part of some ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions. For instance, several foreign representatives have visited the flooded regions to personally observe the hardships which have affected and still affect thousands of Paraguayan families. More recently, ambassadors and foreign diplomats attended the ceremony marking the anniversary of the creation of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission, despite the strong governmental criticism of this commission which is headed by a lady who is a member of the opposition.

The presence of the U.S. ambassador at a ceremony which was sponsored yesterday by a political student organization could perhaps be frowned upon by opposition sectors, not because of the occasion being celebrated -- the 207th anniversary of U.S. independence -- but because of the connotations which could be attributed to his participation in a clearly partisan event.

It should be noted, however, that the participation of Ambassador Arthur Davis in that event does not deserve criticism, because it is a demonstration that neither as a person nor as a diplomatic representative does the U.S. ambassador want to remain indifferent; he would rather adopt frank attitudes toward the country in general. This attitude becomes clear in the light of the statement in his speech that "I sincerely hope to have the opportunity of meeting with other members of your generation, from the universities or from other institutions, to talk about the value of and the need for democracy."

The attitude of Ambassador Davis should deserve the attention of other sectors of the youth he was addressing. There is no better way for understanding among men than dialogue, especially when the dialogue can be conducted with the representative of a country which still is the champion of liberty and respect for men's fundamental rights and freedoms.

DETAINED DOCTOR DEPORTED, STUDENTS TO STRIKE

PY051657 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1540 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Medical students have decided to go on strike. In other words, they are joining the strike being carried out by medical interns. The strike is for 24 hours until tomorrow at 1000 when another assembly will be held.

This decision was adopted during a meeting at the medical school. The doctors and residents are still meeting. They are still studying the situation created by recent events, particularly the deportation of Dr Jorge Alvarenga, as reported by the dean this morning, and the case of Dr Cuevas who has been put at the disposal of the courts and transferred to the national penitentiary.

POLITICIANS, ARMED FORCES SUSPEND DIALOGUE

PY052150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Jul (AFP) -- The Armed Forces and the legally authorized political parties have suspended indefinitely the dialogue that was being held to restore democracy.

Party sources report that the dialogue was suspended in order to take a break since the antagonistic positions of the two sides have stalemated negotiations.

After 2 and 1/2 hours of fruitless efforts to reach agreement, militarymen and politicians have decided to postpone sine die negotiations, which were expected to result in a number of amendments to the constitution.

Political Summary

PY051603 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2133 GMT 30 Jun 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 30 Jun (EFE) -- The continuation of the democratic process in Uruguay has received a "fatal wound" due to the growing tension between politicians and the armed forces after the arrest of an opposition leader by order of the Military Court.

In addition to this, there is a hardening of positions between government negotiators and political parties which are trying to reach an agreement to draft a new constitution which should be submitted to a plebiscite during the first half of next year.

Today the leaders of the three political parties, authorized by the military regime governing Uruguay for the last 10 years, pointed out to EFE that "the military wants to stop the democratic process."

Yesterday the Montevideo police reported that Carminillo Mederos Galvan, member of the Blanco Party, was arrested by order of the Military Court on charges of attacking the morality of the Armed Forces during a convention speech harshly criticizing the regime's financial administration of the country. Carminillo Mederos Galvan was arrested on 10 May 1983 but on that occasion the judge decided to try him "out of prison," releasing him 3 days later when the opening of the political dialogue scheduled for 13 May was at stake.

According to party leaders, the proceedings against Mederos continued at the Higher Military Court which has now ordered his imprisonment.

Hector Lorenzo Rios, Blanco Party opposition member, said that the arrest is arbitrary, showing the lack of guarantees for politicians to express their thoughts in the organizations for which they were elected on 28 November 1982.

Enrique Tarigo, member of the majority Colorado Party, said to EFE that "this is the drop which makes the cup flow over." He added that if the Blanco Party withdraws from the talks his party will do the same. Tarigo emphasized that early this week at the conclusion of one of the meetings with the government he had said that "the negotiations were becoming very difficult and these events only serve to worsen the situation."

In conclusion, Tarigo said that "there is an attempt to stop everything. If the Armed Forces are not yet convinced that a democratic solution must be found, it would be wise for them to wait a while until they are convinced of it."

PRI CLAIMS ELECTORAL VICTORY IN 5 STATES

FL051809 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Mexico, 4 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) today claimed to have won the elections held yesterday in five Mexican states.

The PRI contended with five opposition parties over a total of 105 mayor posts and 79 seats of state deputies in the states of Campeche (southeast), Durango (north), Michoacan (west), Zacatecas (central region), and Chihuahua (north).

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR END TO U.S. PROTECTIONISM

PA051953 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Jun 83 pp 1, 14

[By Eduardo Arvizu Marin]

[Excerpts] Matamoros, Tamaulipas, 28 Jun -- President Miguel de la Madrid has called for an end to the protectionism practiced by the industrial countries, which "is affecting their domestic economies and is also an international economic injustice," and asked the United States "to understand that if we are to buy again, they must buy more from us." The Mexican President made this statement at Allende Plaza, in this city.

Speaking at a mass rally attended by some 20,000 people, the president was vehement in saying that the country can no longer continue to assume debts in order to pay for imports that are necessary to its economy.

"We can't do it and we don't want to do it, because we are a proud people who don't like to live in debt," De la Madrid said strongly.

At this site near the border with the United States, De la Madrid asked that powerful country to put an end to protectionism, thus promoting international economic justice. This is the first time that De la Madrid has visited this city since he took office.

Let's have enough foresight to save the world together, without egotism, he said.

The president made this public statement at the conclusion of his first day of a visit to Tamaulipas. Ariel Ramos, assistant general manager of EL UNIVERSAL, is accompanying him on the tour as special guest.

De la Madrid said that he is aware of how the people in the northern border cities have been living since the latter half of 1982, the result of a devaluation that reduced the value of our currency to a fifth of what it had been. He said that this is why structural changes that are "most important to our economy" are taking place in the border area.

De la Madrid said that as a result of the new circumstances, resulting from the new exchange rate for the peso, it has been discovered that Mexican products can complete in both quality and prices on the international market. Thus, we are putting a lot of energy into our export effort, he added.

"I hope," he said, "that this extraordinary effort to meet our responsibilities and to generate healthy income, through exports, with which to finance our foreign trade will be appreciated by the friendly nations that trade with Mexico."

It was at this point when De la Madrid said that he hopes, "in a special way," that the United States will understand, with a spirit of cordiality, dignity, and justice, that they must buy more from us, so that we may purchase U.S. products.

We need "more production," he said, "not only to satisfy our domestic consumption needs, but also to place exports on the international market, so that we can secure healthy financing for the imports that our country needs for its development."

At the end of his speech, President De la Madrid declared with a strong voice that we will overcome our problems, within our system of democracy and liberty, applying the law and rejecting both violence and the intrigues of those who would like to see a bureaucratic and totalitarian system in Mexico and to push the country back to the times before the revolution.

NAVY'S DETENTION OF U.S. SHRIMP BOATS ANNOUNCED

PA051851 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Jun 83 pp 4-A, 34-A

[Text] Five more U.S. shrimp boats have been detained by the Angel Ortiz Monasterio, a Mexican coastguard cutter. One of the skippers tried to bribe Lieutenant Commander Rafael Valdez Lizarraga with $2,000 to allow him to escape. This makes a total of nine boats detained in the past 4 days.

The Fisheries Secretariat has reported that Commander Valdez Lizarraga turned the skippers of the shrimp boats Tortugo Viejo, Coco Loco, Little Andy, Tuxpan, and Sadie S. over to Tampico authorities. All of the boats were registered in Texas.

The ships, which carry U.S. flags, were caught off the Tamaulipas coast, in Mexican waters. Their nets were in the water, which confirmed their illicit activity.

One of the skippers, Jose Guadalupe Gonzalez Cuevas, offered Commander Valdez Lizarraga $2,000 to let the Tortugo Viejo and Coco Loco boats go. The Mexican sailor not only refused to offer, but also confiscated the shrimp that had been caught and their fishing equipment.

Also confiscated were 1,400 kg of shrimp from the hold of the Little Andy, 500 kg from the Tuxpan, and 200 kg from the Sadie S., as well as the nets.

The Navy has reported that efficient vigilance over our seas is due to the fact that the Angel Ortiz Monasterio, as well as the five other coastguard cutters recently purchased from Spain, are each equipped with a helicopter, which increases the radius of action of the Mexican Navy's surface units.

The four shrimp boats that were previously detained by a Mexican warship are the Mama Laurie, with 1,750 kg of shrimp in its hold; the Fearless Leader, with 1,500 kg; the Julie Marie, with 1,800 kg; and the Sooth Lang, with 140 kg.

All of the foreign ships must also pay a heavy fine, especially since there is a ban on shrimp fishing in local waters at this time.

GUATEMALAN REFUGEES ENTER THROUGH YUCATAN

FL052246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Guatemalan refugees have begun to enter the state of Yucatan, in the southeast of the country, fleeing from armed conflicts in Guatemala, according to correspondents in Merida.

According to those reports, Guatemalans are arriving in Mexico in search of work and peace, which they do not find in their own country.

It is now impossible to live in Guatemala because of the political and social conflicts and the decrees of the military government, which force inhabitants to leave their homes in search of safety, the refugees told the press.

The Guatemalans along the Chiapas border are entering Mexican territory through Quintana Roo, because it is difficult for them to get help from the inhabitants of Chiapas, who are also needy.

Moreover, the state of Chiapas is under the constant vigilance of the Army, which is on the lookout for guerrilla incursions, so the possibility of getting arrested or shot to death is almost the same as in Guatemala.

According to reports from the UN High Commission for Refugees, in Mexico there are now about 30,000 Guatemalan refugees who have left their country fleeing the repressive actions of the government of the Central American country.

STOLEN VEHICLE AGREEMENT WITH U.S. RATIFIED

PA050511 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 29 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday announced ratification of an agreement with the United States for the recovery of the stolen vehicles and aircraft.

The document was originally drawn and signed in Washington D.C. in January, 1981.

The exchange of the instruments or ratification took place between Undersecretary Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz and U.S. Ambassador John Gavin. Under this agreement, the parties will return vehicles or aircraft which have been stolen or have been illegally disposed of when found within the territory of the other nation.

The governments have 45 days in the case of vehicles and 60 in the case of aircraft to request their return before the other government can proceed to auction them off.

REACTION TO PAREDES STATEMENT IN COSTA RICA

Leftist Views

PA052021 Panama City YA in Spanish 5 Jul 83 pp 4, 12

[By Pablo Castrejon, Jr]

[Text] General Ruben D. Paredes has offered a rightist and completely anticommunist government in case he runs for president and wins the elections. This was the most important statement that the chief of Panama's armed institution made in Costa Rica before a group of Panamanians that included Carlos Eleta Almaran, Luis Alberto Arias, and a son of Dulcidio Gonzalez.

The Local Communists

The local communists are concerned over this statement by Gen Paredes, because they had thought that Paredes would promote a pluralist government, and not a sectarian government favoring the ultraright.

Friendly Feelings

It is believed that Gen Paredes' statement is part of a strategy to secure friendly feelings in the Pantagon and with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The fact is that the leftist groups in Panama were taken by surprise by the statement Gen Paredes made in Costa Rica.

The Communists

The communists who are members of the People's Party had said that they would back Gen Paredes as a presidential candidate. However, as a result of the anticommunist statement made by Paredes, it is possible that the local communists will revise their policy, since they are not wanted as supporters of Paredes. The truth is that Paredes has mvoed away from the pluralist policy and from the nonaligned countries to be at the side of ultrarightist governments.

A Candidacy in Danger

Dr Jorge E. Illueca's candidacy for the UN presidency has been put in jeopardy as a result of Gen Paredes' statement. Illueca has had the backing of nonaligned and Third World countries such as Cuba, Nicaragua, and the African bloc countries. If Panama adopts a strictly rightist position at the side of the North Americans, these groups would terminate the backing they have given Panama in recent years.

Hits Torrijism

It is believed that Gen Paredes' statement is a strong blow at Torrijism and the Democratic Revolutionary Party's leftist sector. This is how some political observers see it.

Report in LA PRENSA

PA011754 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jul 83 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Barely 1 month ago, General Paredes, seeming to head the constitutional amendments, announced that the "real power lies, as of this moment, in the presidency of the republic exercised by Ricardo de la Espriella by mandate of the people, as expressed in the referendum." He added that "the government's big decisions are now in the hands of the president of the republic." Unfortunately for the country, this has not been the case. On the basis of very broad and unacceptable concepts of "national security," the militarymen have continued to intervene in all aspects of the public life. Gen Paredes' statements in Costa Rica have gone even further. Not only do they usurp the constitutional functions of the president and the foreign minister, who should decide with what countries we maintain diplomatic relations and when it is suitable for the country's interests to consider them ended, but they also deal with matters that fall within the purview of the legislative branch by defining the circumstances under which Panama would commit men and weapons to defend our borders -- which all of a sudden have been extended all the way to Nicaragua through the use of an imprudent metaphor that will surely irritate the natural nationalist feelings of the Costa Rican people. It is not a matter of judging here the merits or defects of this policy. There will soon be a better chance to do that at length and in greater detail than this limited space permits. By comparing the actions with the promises, one can sadly confirm that the republic, its institutions and its authorities continue to be mocked by the arrogance and megalomania of those who so often and so falsely have sworn to be at their service.

ILLUECA TO ATTEND MEETING IN GENEVA

PA021909 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Jul 83 p A-1

[Text] Vice President Dr Jorge E. Illueca will attend a meeting of the International Law Commission slated for Monday, 4 July, 1983, at the Palace of Nations in Geneva. UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar will also attend this event.

Dr Illueca, who has been one of Latin America's representatives on this commission since 1982, is travelling at the expense of the United Nations.

The only Panamanians who have served as members of the International Law Commission to date have been Dr Ricardo J. Alfaro and Dr Jorge E. Illueca.

COSTA RICA

ARDE STATES RESPECT FOR COSTA RICAN NEUTRALITY

PA052218 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 15

[Text] "Our struggle is in Nicaragua and we have demonstrated this on several occasions," ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] representatives in San Jose have pointed out in denying the existence of a military hospital in Rohrmoser.

The statement, signed by Orion Elpidio Pastora, ARDE press and propaganda secretary, reiterates the invitation for journalists to visit the Nicaraguan territory where Eden Pastora is fighting.

On this matter he says: "In edition No. 25781 on Tuesday, 21 June 1983, there is a report on page 13 headlined "Pastora Hospital in Rohrmoser." The item recounts supposed complaints by area residents.

"We admire the freedom of expression that exists in Costa Rica, which is possible only in a democratic regime that results from the popular elections that take place in this country every 4 years.

"For this very reason, we believe that within the framework of this democratic practice it is also possible to know the other side; that is, the view of those who have been defamed.

"Out of the respect we feel and show for the noble Costa Rican people and Government, we feel defamed when statements contrary to our revolutionary behavior are published. It is false that Commander Eden Pastora Gomez frequently visits Rohrmoser; it is false that we have hospitals or arms transfer houses in that area. Our struggle is in Nicaragua and we have demonstrated this on several occasions, with confirmation from the local and international press.

"On two occasions we have invited journalists from your prestigious newspaper to visit Nicaragua. We have offered to take them to areas controlled by ARDE armed forces so that they could verify the areas frequented by Commander Pastora in Nicaraguan territory, alongside the troops that are struggling for our people's liberation.

"The report to which we refer also compromises the illustrious Costa Rican Government's demonstrated neutrality.

"Respecting Costa Rica's neutrality, Commander Pastora has proclaimed ours a Nicaraguan war and he will be there until he achieves a democratic regime that will guarantee the freedom of expression that the Costa Rican people enjoy.

"We very respectfully ask you to avail yourselves of our willingness to supply you with more information, and to make clear our respectful attitude toward the customary neutrality of the Costa Rican people and government.

"Finally, we would like to reaffirm that Commander Eden Pastora left Costa Rican territory in March 1983. We would also like to reaffirm that we have no hospitals or any other type of house in Costa Rica, to carry out our struggle for the democratic rescue of of the Nicaraguan Revolution," it concluded.

EL SALVADOR

ESA KILLS TWO 'TERRORISTS,' ISSUES WARNING

PA052153 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Jul 83 pp 10, 29

[Text] The Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) has warned terrorists that 10 subversives will be executed for each "good Salvadoran they kill."

The disclosure became known Saturday at dawn when the bodies of a man approximately 35 years old and a woman of between 26-28 years of age were found in the parking lot of the Siesta Hotel, in the jurisdiction of Antiguo Cuscatlan.

According to reports, the two dead, who undoubtedly headed the ESA's hit list, apparently belonged to well-to-do families. Their killers identified them with the aliases of "Juan" and "Veronica," noting that both were members of the FDR-FMLN.

In a message pinned to the woman's clothing, the ESA threatened the FMLN's "Commander Filomeno Ramirez," charging him with being "responsible for various attacks and murders of many honest and hard-working Salvadorans." In addition, the ESA condemned the assassination of Deputy Rene Barrios Amaya and stated that that secret organization "is in a state of maximum alert and notes that it is conducting secret courts martial and passing death sentences on all communists directly or indirectly involved with the FDR-FMLN."

In its communique, however, the ESA suggested that the terrorists take shelter under the amnesty law, stating that "for each good Salvadoran they kill 10 terrorists will be executed in response."

The two bodies were taken to the morgue of San Salvador's cemetery. Yesterday morning they had still not been identified.

MILITARY GROUP DEMANDS 'RECOVERY OF GOALS'

PA051810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1746 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jul (AFP) -- A clandestine group of militarymen, self-styled the Blue and White Movement (the colors of the Salvadoran flag) has asked officers and soldiers to "recover the original goals of the insurrectional movement of 15 October 1979," which put an end to President Carlos Humberto Romero's administration.

The militarymen expressed their concern about what they regard as the loss of the nation's sovereignty, noting that "our country is no longer the master of its sovereign decisions, either politically, economically or militarily. Everything is planned in the north."

In a letter addressed to the media, the movement states that it is intent on "recovering the nation's sovereignty" and on "placing our institution, the Army, at the service of the country's majority interests, recharting the armed force's course."

In well-informed circles, it is believed that the letter probably represents the Army faction led by Colonel Adolfo Majano, leader of the "young militarymen," and one of the leaders of the 1979 coup, who was later removed from power by higher-ranking officers.

The Salvadoran Army overthrew General Carlos Humberto Romero, claiming at the time of the coup that "an intolerable level of human rights violations" had been reached, and that "the people's will" had been "frustrated by the electoral frauds imposed by the official sector" for 19 years.

In the letter, which they claim was circulated among the armed forces, the Blue and White Movement states that, as soldiers and Salvadorans, "we are deeply worried about the path upon which the country is being led."

The document states: "It is not clear that a real and definitive solution is being sought for the crisis, which, as we have already said, is a result of our country's unjust and oppressive structures."

"On the contrary," the document states, "the current situation is moving toward increasing complexity. New factors that are not related to the real problem are constantly being introduced."

The movement also denounces "the uninterrupted continuation of the same old plan, which is subject to foreign interests," in the armed forces, despite the recent changes in high command.

The movement has numbered this document No 2, following the first, which it circulated several months ago. According to the text, the document was issued by "intermediate military commands," which are insisting on "the dialogue that those who sit behind desks are opposing."

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Modesto Ramirez Front Activities

PA300215 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] We have received a report from San Salvador that on 24 June and 25 June the enemy launched an operation, involving combined forces from the National Police and the Treasury Police, in which it invaded the foot of San Salvador Volcano, near San Ramon, (Plan del Pito), Nejapa, and other villages near San Salvador.

On 25 June there was a clash with our guerrilla units, which inflicted several casualties on the enemy. A submachinegun, a small weapon, and considerable ammunition were seized. Commander Filomeno Ramirez sent this information from San Salvador, from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, where in the last few hours our revolutionary army has dealt important blows to the dictatorship: on the new road, it seized 70 rifles, a 90-mm cannon, ammunition, and other war supplies from the puppet army's forces. Now it has attacked the imperialist interventionists' den.

Onward, companeros from San Salvador! New victories await us!

Action In La Joya

PA300700 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] On Sunday, 26 June, our forces clashed with the enemy at the Canton of La Joya and inflicted two casualties on the dictatorship's forcs, while other units in our revolutionary army maneuvered in the area to surround the Atonal Battalion forces, which, detecting our plans, fled the area in disarray.

In recent fighting, we have inflicted 39 casualties on the enemy, while our forces must regret fully report the loss of Companeros Arnoldo, Walter and Amilcar. Three of our companeros were also wounded but are now off the critical list and are recovering satisfactorily.

The enemy has used heavy artillery fire, supported by the air force. Reports from the area of San Agustin Tres Calles in Usulutan Department reveal that our army and militia forces have constantly harassed the enemy's positions. This report was sent by Commander Roberto Jimenez from San Agustin Tras Calles, to whom we send our revolutionary greetings. Onward, companeros, in our advance against the enemy forces!

Barrios 'Execution' Reported

PA010110 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Attention, pay close attention: We inform our people that the execution of Deputy Rene Barrios Amaya, well-known representative of the most reactionary oligarchic party ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] was carried out by an FMLN urban commando. This has been confirmed by a war report sent by our companeros from the metropolitan area. The report is signed by Commander Filomeno Ramirez.

This report says that the operation was called "Long Live Heroic San Vicente" and was carried out to repudiate the covert, genocidal imperialist plan that is being implemented in Usulutan and San Vicente and which the U.S. advisers have called a land restoration plan.

The ominous plan, which was designed by the same strategists who led the war and genocide in Vietnam, has had the dictatorship's complete support; it has also been supported by the most recalcitrant members of the rightwing. According to this plan, while peasants are being bombed and attacked in one location, in another, thousands of displaced peasants are offered pounds of lard and milk as well as clothing; if they agree to stop supporting the FMLN and surrender to the dictatorship.

According to the report sent to us by our companeros from the metropolitan area, Barrios Amaya's execution was not an isolated incident. It was related to another bold operation that consisted of an attack on the U.S. Embassy, the invaders' lair.

This is why the imperialists and the members of ARENA are extremely nervous and cannot sleep peacefully. After this small demonstration of power panic has seized them. From now on, they will have to understand that our people will not give in, not for crumbs, used clothes, or the offering of a few pennies. Justice and freedom for our homeland is our sole demand and we will not stop fighting until we achieve it. One cannot beg for freedom; it must be won with weapons in hand!

COPREFA Claims Denounced

PA011406 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The blows that the dictatorship has received have undoubtedly hurt it. They have hurt it so much that what it has lost on the battlefield it wants to recover with a dirty but not very intelligent campaign of slanders and lies through radio and television. In the past no one believed COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee], but, since little Colonel Cienfuegos arrived, not only are the lies unbelievable but they are so lacking in intelligence and have been made up with such mediocrity that they are laughable.

COPREFA has invented an alleged state of siege that the FMLN General Command had allegedly imposed in Chalatenango. COPREFA has made up the story of children kipnapped by the FMLN in Usulutan. Little Col Cienfuegos is so stupid that he has made up a story about soldiers supposely hanged on the New Highway after surrendering to our forces.

How could th dictatorship not be hurt if we hit it in the very capital, and if on the New Highway we have dealt it a crushing defeat, seizing 70 rifles from it? The dictatorship is hurting and it clumsily tries to make us swallow its new lies. We can imagine how the dictatorship must now feel after the maneuver of the amnesty has been unmasked. How could the dictatorship not be hurting if a few hours ago Commander Lilia Mercedes Letona unmasked the hypocritical imperialist farce of the amnesty by firmly replying to the lies of [Bishop] Freddy Delgado, [member of the government's human rights commission], who has become an accomplice in the crimes of the dictatorship and a sacrilegious sacristan of the dictatorship.

This whole campaign by the dictatorship over radio and television has the sour smell of fascist tactics. But no matter how many U.S. advisers propagandize the war for the dictatorship, a camel will fit through the eye of a needle before [words indistinct] Freddy Delgado, the sacrilegious sacristan of lies.

Increased Action Claimed

PA011520 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] One of Colonel Roberto Monterrosa's bodyguards was shot to death when the vehicle in which the two men were riding was attacked by several armed men in San Salvador. This incident occurred in the Santa Anita suburb of southern San Salvador.

On the same day Monterrosa's vehicle was attacked, urban FMLN groups attacked the U.S. Embassy with rifles and RPG-2 rocket launchers and killed rightist deputy Rene Barrios Amaya.

The FMLN has increased its activities in the country's central region and in the capital in the past few hours. This, added to the constant revolutionary activity in the [words indistinct] paracentral area, is a new effort to spread the revolutionary war throughout of the country.

Invitation for Amnesty International

PA021612 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front General Command in Morazan on 1 July]

[Text] In view of the visit to El Salvador by a commission from the prestigious organization, Amnesty International, the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front general command expresses respectful greetings to the members of the commission and formally invites this Amnesty International commission to visit areas under our control in Morazan Department.

Morazan Department in eastern El Salvador has been one of the departments most affected by the dictatorship's systematic repression. Thousands of families in this department have been forced to abandon their homes and belongings and to move to other areas or to take refuge in Honduran territory, in order to escape the crimes and abuses committed by members of the security forces.

In Morazan Department, the gentlemen of Amnesty International will be able to see proof of the massacre carried out in Junquillo canton in March 1981 by troops under the command of Captain Medina Garay. Some 60 people, including 40 children, were killed in that massacre.

In Morazan Department, the gentlemen of Amnesty International will be able to see proof and hear the testimony of the survivors of the December 1981 massacre perpetrated by the Atlacatl Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, in Mozote, (Los Toriles), La Joya, Cerro Pando, (Poza Honda), and other towns. More than 1,000 peasants were killed in that massacre. In the same way, many peasants, primarily from Cacaopera, have been killed this year during incursions by the dictatorship's special battalions.

We also invite the commission to meet with the prisoners of war whom we are currently holding so that the conditions of their capture, the treatment that they receive from our forces, their health, and their food can be verified.

The Magana regime's propaganda machinery has been reporting alleged kidnappings of children by the FMLN, for use in war activities. Contrary to the dictatorship's claims, it is the regime itself that has mistreated the children of Morazan and has violated the most basic rights of children. As a result, we have been forced to give them the most elementary training for defense in the areas under our control. We invite the gentlemen of Amnesty International to visit our schools for training minors in Morazan Department to see for themselves the treatment, educational plans, and general conditions of the children in the areas under our military and political control.

The Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front general command reiterates its invitation that the members of the Amnesty International commission visit the zones under the FMLN's political and military control in Morazan Department, where they will be able to closely observe our policy of respect for international principles on the treatment of prisoners of war and our policy of absolute respect for human rights.

Clash With Cazadores Battalion

PA042119 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The hunters who went hunting in San Miguel Department have turned into the hunted.

Last Friday two companies of the Cazadores Battalion carried out an operation in northern San Miguel Department, but they were forced to give up the offensive completely because of the capabilities of our forces. After clashes in the morning near San Gerardo, Picaro, and Las Tablas cantons, the two companies of the Cazadores Battalion decided to withdraw. As the forces of the dictatorship were withdrawing without having reached any of their objectives, our army and militia units initiated an operation to hunt them down.

When the Cazadores were passing by Santa Cruz Canton, on their way to Chapeltique, our units caught up with them and carried out a surprise attack in which the enemy suffered one dead and seven wounded. Consequently, the special troops that went north of San Miguel searching for the FMLN forces withdrew frustrated, tired, hit, and mocked by the fighters and civilians of the FMLN.

This report was sent by Companero Jeremias from our camps in northern San Miguel. Congratulations to them for this important new blow inflicted on the troops of the dictatorship. Onward, companeros in northern San Miguel Department.

Attack on Highway, Bridge

PA042126 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jul 83

[War Bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, issued on Guazapa Hill; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 2 July, FMLN forces carried out operation "Companero Marco [name indistinct] Cruz, Until Victory Always," which consisted of seizing and maintaining control of the northern trunk highway, from Km 21 to Km 36. In addition, the forces guarding the bridge over the Acelhuate River were attacked. Enemy forces from Aguilares were attacked, and three dead and many wounded were inflicted on them.

Minutes later, at approximately 0700, our forces attacked enemy reinforcements that were coming from Guazapa to retake control of this important road. The reinforcements were neutralized and their advance was blocked.

In the meantime, FMLN sappers proceeded to blow up electric and telephone poles, and armed propaganda units distributed leaflets and held a meeting with the local residents and passengers of intercepted buses.

It must be stressed that our revolutionary forces held control of the highway from 0000 to 0900 during this operation, which shows once more the low fighting morale of the government's Army. This was one more defeat suffered by the Army during the FMLN'S unstoppable advance. In face of Reagan's aggression, El Salvador will win!

Comments on U.S. Independence Day

PA050429 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today marks another anniversary of the independence of the United States, an independence won by the U.S. people after waging a heroic war against the British Empire, the most powerful of the time. As this date grew near, a massive demonstration was held in Washington in which thousands of U.S. citizens expressed their support for our just struggle and their rejection of Reagan's aggressive policies [6-second break in transmission] Central America.

These thousands of Americans who marched in Washington on Satuday represenced the broad sectors of the U.S. people who understand the justness of our struggle. To win their independence -- just as we are doing now -- the U.S. people had to face an imperial power that was denying them their freedom. The U.S. people -- just as we are doing now -- summoned all their heroism in an unequal battle in which it used every means of waging war. In Boston, for example, they used sabotage against the British vessels. They also used ambushes, attacked garrisons, and advanced victoriously.

These are the U.S. people who understand and support us, those who marched in Washington shouting: Reagan, hands off of El Salvador!

In their struggle for independence, the U.S. people showed signs of internationalism and (?sought) the support of other peoples. This explains why the French General Lafayette and other patriots fought side by side with them for their cause. The Salvadoran people admit that the struggle waged by the U.S. people to win their independence on that 4 July 1776 was a legitimate and just struggle. In the same manner, the U.S. people must oppose Reagan's interventionist policy and demand that his administration show respect for our right to independence and self-determination.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS FMLN ACTIONS

Barrios Killing Lauded

PA011618 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The people's justice did not take long. We've made the full weight of the justice of the poor and the exploited fall on Rene Barrios Amaya, an antipopular leader of death squads and traitor to the working class. Barrios Amaya betrayed the working class and became a trusted man not only to criminals and millionaires but to Ronald Reagan's intelligence services. He became a paid CIA agent.

On 28 June, the full weight of the people's justice fell on that accomplice of the policy of terror and genocide. We enforced justice for our brothers massacred in San Vicente and Usulutan. We enforced justice for our mothers, wives and tortured and murdered brothers. War to the people's assassins!

Enemy Casualties Claimed

PA012145 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people [words indistinct] with the victorious Guazapa-Cuscatlan battle. The enemy is bogged down in Cuscatlan, having taken more than 155 casualties in 4 days of fighting. The Las Cuaras-Tenancingo victory has been a strategic victory for the FMLN. These new victories have placed the enemy on [words indistinct] in Cuscatlan.

They began their operation on 25 June, but on 26 June the enemy forces had their first defeat in Las Guaras where an entire company of the puppet army was disbanded and annihiliated. We seized 60 rifles, 1 90-mm cannon, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, 1 M-60 machinegun and 1 PRC-77.

In Tenancingo-Las Guaras, the puppet troops suffered more than 80 casualties. These 80 casualties were inflicted in the first clash and this means that we lowered the morale of the puppet troops.

On 26 June, another contingent of the puppet army that was trying to advance to Tenango, was repelled by our companeros. The enemy left 10 casualities behind.

On 27 June, the enemy began a genocidal bombing and artillery attack on Cuadalupe and Garrobo Hill near Tenancingo. Our forces fought from 1000 to 1800 in Tenancingo inflicting more than 40 new casualties on Vides Casanova's army.

The only response which the inept high fascist command gave to this new defeat in Tenancingo was the indiscriminate bombing by (?A-37) planes, O-2 planes, and push-and-pull [in English] -- light planes, in addition to A-7 planes with Honduran registration numbers.

These planes bombed Guadalupe, San Antonio, and (Casas Nuevas) as enemy forces advanced along the banks of the [name indistinct] river where they suffered many casualties in no less than five clashes.

This is how Vides Casanova's army tired to enter through La Escopeta [words indistinct] 29 June. However, the demoralized enemy was again repelled and they suffered more than 25 dead and wounded.

The "San Vicente Will Win" campaign continues in Cuazapa Cuscatlan. This is how Farabundo's weapons fight. Greetings to the victorious troops of Cuscatlan! Firm steps; strike hard, guerrilla army. We are moving forward to seize power!

Atonal Battalion Casualties

PA031858 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Our companeros on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern [as heard] Front have reported that our revolutionary forces inflicted 21 casualties on the genocidal Atonal Battalion yesterday. The 21 casualties, which were inflicted during an ambush in El Sitio, Usulutan Department, were enough to make the entire contingent flee. In the face of this flight by the puppet troops, the enemy had to resort to ineffectual air attacks. We sustained no casualties, however. This bulletin is signed by Commander Roberto Jimenez.

Honduran Rebels' War Reported

PA032017 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "History Will Sing in Central America"]

[Text] U.S. imperialism is converting Honduras into its rearguard, thus offending and humiliating the noble Honduran people. The installation of a regional center to train the Salvadoran people's executioners is an obvious indication of U.S. imperialism's cruel intervention. [words indistinct] Suazo Cordova's government is offending Morazan's noble people by unconditionally (?agreeing to) the orgy of blood that the Reagan administration has imposed on our nations.

In view of this situation, the National Unity Directorate of the Revolutionary Movement of Honduras has raised its voice, declaring a popular and revolutionary war on Yankee imperialism and its loyal servants. This is a popular war promoted through its organizations: the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, the Lorenzo Zelaya Peoples Revolutionary Forces, the Cinchonero Peoples Liberation Movement, the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, and the Communist Party of Honduras. It is a total war on those who have converted Honduras into a haven for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution and a stronghold for U.S. imperialism.

The noble Honduran people are raising their fists, saying: Enough Yankee intervention! The Honduran patriots are preparing to begin an all out war on the oppressors, in order to remove injustice and exploitation from their homeland forever. History will sing in Central America with the victory of our peoples!

Recent FMLN Victories

PA041530 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The FMLN continues to maintain the initiative in combat at the national level. Over 80 percent of the territory in Chalatenango and the main northern road are under our control. It suffices to mention some of our recent military victories:

Annihilation of the positions at El Jicaro, Las Vueltas, La Palma, Tejutla, La Reina, Berlin, El Carmen, (Siete Joyas), Cingquera, Cacahuatigue, and Tenancingo. Annihilation of a company from the Ramon Belloso Battalion in San Isidro, Morazan.

In 5 months of combat, the FMLN obtained the following results: 1,741 dead and wounded were inflicted on the government's army; 822 prisoners were taken, all of whom have been released, including troops, NCO's and officers; and 1,600 rifles and 88 support weapons were seized. In addition, our political successes have been more than evident.

Army Thefts Claimed

PA041654 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The puppet army's troops, who have become a veritable gang of bandits, destroyed the village of Tenancingo, in Cuscatlan Department, last week, committing both murder and robbery there. The dictatorship's troops killed elderly people, stole fowl, and made off with television sets, bookcases, tables, chairs and everything else that they found, taking these things away in privately owned vehicles.

Our correspondent in Cuscatlan Department has sent us a report on this recent abuse committed by the dictatorship's disorganized and demoralized troops in Cuscatlan Department. Go ahead, companero correspondent:

[Begin relay] Modesto Ramirez Central Front, 3 July. [Words indistinct] west of Cuscatlan Department and Cananas was yet another FMLN victory, as from 25 June to 29 June it inflicted over 155 dead and wounded on the government's army. During this genocidal operation, [names indistinct] and [Defense Minister] Vides Casanova failed to inflict casualites on the ranks of the FMLN people's army.

A day later, after sustaining over 40 casualties on 27 June, the regime's army managed to enter Tenancingo and, angry over the defeat it had sustained, it launched a hail of grenades, one of which seriously wounded Pablo Cuellar, 48, who was engaged in his usual daily activities. A few hours later, the troops arrived at the home of Maria Cruz Cartagena, 70, and Antonio Cartagena, 50, who refused to open the door and were thus vilely murdered.

Meanwhile. other troops violently broke into other homes, most of which were empty because of the terror that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have created anong the people. After breaking into these homes, the soldiers looted them, stealing goods, fans, clothes, [word indistinct], recorders, and other valuables, including some 700 fowl. They also destroyed the [words indistinct] According to the residents of Tenancingo, the troops put the stolen objects into several vehicles, also the property of the people of Tenancingo, and took them away.

The owners of these vehicles had abandoned their homes in fear of the air attacks that army elements keep promising. As a result, these people are now crowded into Tejutepeque, where they are suffering from poverty, hunger, housing shortages, and lack of clothing.

Our revolutionary organizations condemn the inhuman actions on the part of the regime, which insult the physical and moral dignity of the people of Tenancingo. This is Rogelio Godines, correspondent of Radio Farabundo Marti, from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. [end relay]

GUATEMALA

MILITARY EXERCISES ALARM CAPITAL'S POPULATION

PA060027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2336 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- A series of unannounced military exercises and troop movements by the Guatemala City garrisons caused alarm in the country's capital today, the newspaper LA RAZON reported. It said that the fire department and the editorial offices of some communications media received telephone calls all day long today inquiring about the military exercises.

Although there has been no official confirmation of the matter, ACAN-EFE has learned from military sources that "military exercises" were held this morning at the Mariscal Zavala garrison, in eastern Guatemala City, and that several trucks transported troops to the highlands, where fighting is in progress between the army and the guerrillas. Nevertheless, the alarm spread because the armed forces usually announce any large operation in advance.

A few days ago, another newspaper, EL GRAFICO, reported similar activity by the Guatemalan Air Force. These actions are taking place at a time when rumors of a possible coup d'etat are rampant, although last Wednesday the government insisted that these are "simple rumors" and that everything is quiet.

Nevertheless, President Efrain Rios Montt said in his customary speech to the nation last Sunday that some persons had believed that he would no longer speak as president on that day." [quotation mark as published]

GOVERNMENT CENTRALIZES NEWS CENSORSHIP

PA060104 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt has sent a letter to all his cabinet ministers requesting that all information, regardless of type, be submitted to the Presidential Press Office for evaluation before being published, it was learned today.

The letter, which was made available to the press, is dated 23 June 1983, 6 days before the government declared a "state of alarm," and was received by the cabinet ministers on 1 July.

In the letter Rios Montt explained that the decision was made "in order to better and more efficiently coordinate the information that the government supplies the people."

"The presidential press office has been instructed to process the information that it receives, evaluating it to consider its being sent abroad and put to any other local use that may be considered appropriate," said the letter.

The letter added, "This decision does not replace the work of this department as far as its contact and relations with the information media is concerned, but rather complements it by permitting the presidency to conscientiously plan its future action with the regard to the events that affect the state."

Six days ago, on 29 June, General Rios Montt's government declared a "state of alarm" and prohibited the publication of "news, manifestos, or declarations concerning public order."

This decision was explained by the executive branch as "one way to stop the massive campaign of libel and slander" launched against the government. The date of the letter coincides with moments of great political tension caused by strong mutual verbal accusations between Rios Montt and political leaders.

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS LABOR MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT

PA051826 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The government has definitely appointed Arturo Padilla as the minister of economy. Padilla has been serving as the acting economy minister since Julio Matheu Duchez resigned. President Rios Montt has decided to confirm Padilla in his post, effective 1 July.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN ATTACKS ON VILLAGES PROTESTED

PA021802 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government filed a protest with the Nicaraguan Government today over three attacks on Honduran villages by Sandinist Army troops.

In the protest note, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat reports that at 1530 (2130 GMT) on 30 June, Sandinist troops fired with 50-cal machineguns on the village of Cifuentes. As the result of this attack, Honduran soldier Luis Antonio Artica was wounded.

At 2400 (0600 GMT) on the same day, Sandinist troops again attacked Cifuentes, this time with 81-mm mortars.

According to report at 1100 (1700 GMT) on 1 July, the Sandinist army used heavy artillery and light automatic weapons in the area between El Zanjon Hondo and Las Canitas, on the road that separates the Honduran villages of Los Trojes and Cifuentes. This road runs parallel to the Nicaraguan border.

All of these actions took place in El Paraiso Department, which borders Nicaragua in eastern Honduras. This area has been the scene of continual friction between the two countries' troops for the last 3 months. Two U.S. newsmen died on 20 June in Quebrada de la Vigia, on the same road, when an antitank land mine planted by the Sandinist Army destroyed their vehicle, according to the Honduran Army.

In today's protest note, signed by Honduran Under Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez, Nicaragua is warned that the incidents reported in the note "add to an unending list of actions carried out by the Sandinist army in an open series of provocations against Honduras, with the warlike intention of internationalizing the serious internal conflict that Nicaragua is experiencing."

At the same time, the note holds Nicaragua responsible for any serious consequences derived from the constant provocations being faced by the Honduran Army, "which has been cautious and prudent until today, but which is nevertheless willing to vigorously repel any attempt to violate its territory."

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat also accused Nicaragua of "seeking to maintain and aggravate the climate of tension in the Central American area with these actions, in order to impede the regional negotiations advocated by the Contadora Group."

Finally, the note asserts that the warlike actions against Honduras "contradict statements by the Managua regime's leaders, who falsely maintain that they desire the achievement of peace through dialogue and negotiation. These statements seem intended to conceal preparations for a larger-scale attack on Honduras."

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES TO BE MOVED FROM BORDER AREA

PA051855 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1543 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has ordered the immediate relocation of Nicaraguan refugees from the Las Trojes area of Honduras, it was officially reported in Tegucigalpa today.

Colonel Abraham Garcia Tucios, coordinator general of the Honduran National Refugee Commission, said that the Las Trojes refugee situation is "unsafe, and the unsanitary conditions in which the refugees are living are deplorable." Las Trojes is a small town on the Nicaraguan border that has been abandoned by most of its Honduran residents due to the constant clashes between Nicaraguan troops and anti-Sandinists that take place there.

Garcia Turcios said the refugees will be transferred this very week to adequate camps in the interior, where they will be kept in quarantine until they are treated for a number of contagious diseases with which most of them are afflicted. The Las Trojes refugees are natives of the Nicaraguan province of Jinotega, who arrived in this Honduran village after making a 20-day hike with very little water and hardly any food.

ARMY DENIES NICARAGUAN CHARGE ON CLASHES

PA021713 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 1 Jul 83 p 52

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Armed Forces have described a report from Managua about "a group of Honduran troops participating in a recent clash between anti-Sandinists and Nicaraguan Government forces in Nueva Segovia as just another falsehood from the Sandinist Government."

Colonel Cesar Elvir Sierra, army public relations chief, said that in the same way, the Sandinist government claimed about 2 months ago that 1,000 Honduran soldiers had entered Nicaraguan territory to fight alongside counterrevolutionaries, a charge that was later retracted by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

According to the report the Sandinist forces seized two counterrevolutionary camps and inflicted "many casualties" in fierce fighting, while the Honduran troops "returned to their own territory before the camps were dismantled."

"It is illogical," Col Elvir Sierra said, "that a group of Honduran troops could have returned to Honduras, since the Sandinists were in control of the situation." A "battle is a battle and those who are firing do not differentiate among people; if the Hondurans escaped, so too could have all of the others," he argued.

He stressed that the Honduran Government has repeatedly refuted the "constant falsehoods" of the Sandinists, who resort to "lies" to try to hide their grave internal problems.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO LOS TROJES, CIFUENTES

PA302125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2001 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces reported today that combat troops have been sent to reinforce the sector bordering Nicaragua, between the town of Los Trojes and Cifuentes. The Army said that the decision due to the "dangerous actions against the Honduran population in the area by the Sandinist People's Army of Nicaragua."

No details were given on the number of soldiers sent to the area, but the population was told the soldiers were "enough to guarantee order and tranquillity and to safeguard the nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty." It was also noted that the engineers battalion and the Communications, Public Works, and Transport Secretariat continue the construction of an alternate road from the city of Danli to the towns of Los Trojes and Cifuentes.

The Army reported that trucks and troops assisted by Air Force helicopters are carrying food and other aid to the area's civilian population which has been isolated to date.

The Army has declared the 25-km road between Cifuentes and Los Trojes highly dangerous and has prohibited all traffic because the road is right on the Sandinist army firing line.

On 29 June, two U.S. newsmen were killed on this road when their vehicle set off an antitank mine placed at the "Quebrada de la Vigia" by the Sandinist army according to official Honduran military sources. The Honduran Armed Forces also reported yesterday that specialized military demolition commands had cleared an extensive area on that road of Sandinist mines.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS DEATH OF U.S. NEWSMEN

PA302030 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces in Tegucigalpa on 29 June]

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces advice public opinion that for the purpose of clarifying the circumstances in which U.S. correspondents Dial Torgerson and Richard Cross were killed and Honduran Francisco Edas Rodriguez was seriously wounded, a commission of military experts has been appointed. The commission members have submitted a final report, whose most salient points are as follows:

1. The testimonies rendered by the eyewitnesses of the incident -- Mr Jose Cruz Espinal, Honduran, driver of the truck, and Mr Mariano Erazo Oliva, Honduran -- conform to the truth with regard to the site, probable time, and manner of the explosion that caused the tragic death of the U.S. newsmen and seriously wounded the Honduran citizen.

2. At the site of the incident on the Los Trojes-Cifuentes highway, it was established that minefields had been set up by the Sandinist forces that operate in the region; and these have been deactivated by a Honduran military demolition team. The mines recovered are type M-7 and A-2 antitank mines, and CTM-157 and M-14 antipersonnel mines.

3. In the area where the explosive devices were detected, a white tourist-type Toyota Corolla, license plate C-76738, was found with its front end totally destroyed and its wheels in the air.

4. Judging by the location of the vehicle, the damage sustained, the wounds suffered by the newsmen, and the position of the crater, it is shown without any shadow of a doubt that the incident was caused by the activating and subsequent detonation of a land mine of the antitank type, which explodes on contact or by the weight of a vehicle.

5. It was established in conclusion that the Sandinist forces mined the area for the purpose of blocking, neutralizing, or controlling the highway -- particularly the sector that runs parallel to the Nicaraguan border at a distance of 50 meters -- to prevent the flow of vehicles and persons in that area.

6. In regard to this incident, it is also stated that on 23 June at 1100 hours, at about 6 km from Cifuentes, a green Ford lumber truck, license plate A-95120, owned by Mr Antonio Duron of a lumberyard in Los Trojes, was damaged by an antitank mine while traveling from Trojes to Cifuentes with five persons aboard. The explosion knocked it clear off the highway and threw it into Nicaraguan territory.

7. The account of the above facts demonstrates that the Sandinist People's Army, in its act of aggression against Honduran territory, is acting with premeditation, treachery, and advantage; circumstances that show the criminal nature of their actions against the Honduran people.

Tegucigalpa, 29 June 1983 [Signed] Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces

DEPUTY SAYS SANDINISTS HAVE 'LOST CREDIBILITY'

PA020133 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Carlos Orbin Montoya, vice president of the national congress, said yesterday that as a result of the false promises the Sandinist commanders made to the Nicaraguan people, Nicaragua has lost its credibility in Europe and Latin America.

He said that the ideological pluralism promised by those who now govern Nicaragua does not exist and this has caused displeasure among the democratic nations on the Old Continent and those in Latin America.

At a meeting in England to analyze the Central American situation, the British Parliament did not admit the Sandinist representatives as it was felt that the delegates had been chosen by the reconstruction junta and not by a legislative organization representing the Nicaraguan people.

Displeasure is increasing in Europe because Nicaragua will not hold free elections, and their leaders have publicly joined the Soviet-Cuban bloc, Montaya added. However, Honduras has managed to make its democracy as well as its peaceful position in the region known in those countries. The vice president of the legislative chamber said that Fidel Castro finds it easy to send Cuban troops to Nicaragua just as he did to Ethiopia, where he sent 35,000 advisers. Proof of this is that last week, 10 planes from Cuba entered this neighboring country daily; each plane was carrying 150 men.

Orbin Montoya added that Foreign Minister Paz Barnica's statements in Belgrade have been misinterpreted, becasue what he said was that although the United States is a developed country, it still has not given all the necessary aid to Honduras. The foreign minister is seeking support to develop the growing Honduran democracy through soft loans, technical assistance, and other aid.

According to Carlos Orbin Montoya, if communism wins in Central America, the United States would face a serious problem because it would have millions of refugees, especially in the south. The congressional representative also said that to maintain a climate of peace in Honduras, economic assistance is necessary as well as military aid. He said that our products must be bought and other types of aid must be given in order to achieve the country's development.

HAVANA SCORES TRAINING OF SALVADORAN 'HENCHMEN'

FL012088 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] One hundred twenty U.S. Green Berets in Honduras have begun training Salvadoran henchmen on antiguerrilla warfare. The so-called Regional Military Training Center began operations at the Pentagon base located in Puerto Castilla, on Honduras' Caribbean coast. The first group of Salvadoran soldiers arrived at the center to train under the leadership of Yankee instructors.

The Puerto Castilla military training center is yet another U.S. base in Latin America where professional killers will be trained to crush national liberation movements in the region. That base was set up in Honduras despite the fact that the Honduran Constitution prohibits the stationing of foreign troops in the country.

NICARAGUA

PROTEST SENT TO COSTA RICA ON SOUTHERN FIGHTING

PA050315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jul (AFP) -- Nicaragua charged today in a note sent by its Foreign Ministry to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry that "counterrevolutionary forces from Costa Rica" have invaded Nicaraguan territory.

Since 28 June, the note adds, armed groups "have penetrated Nicaragua from Barra del Rio Colorado," an area of Costa Rica located a few kilometers from the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border on the Atlantic coast, "carrying out attacks on the population of San Juan del Norte," which were repelled "by the defenders of the township."

One week ago, the fighting in that remote Nicaraguan region on the Costa Rican border intensified, according to communiques received here from the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), headed by former Sandinist leader Eden Pastora.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry also charged that they have detected "the presence in San Juan del Norte of vessels and speedboats able to carry 15-20 passengers, which according to all indications also entered from Costa Rican territory."

According to the note, those attacks recurred on 2 July when the counterrevolutionary forces used "mortars and rifle fire," wounding "two members of our Armed Forces."

These facts "tend to compromise the neutrality proclaimed by the Costa Rican Government," the note adds, asking that "swift and forceful measures be taken to prevent both the continuation of attacks on Nicaraguan territory and the use of Costa Rican territory for organizing and executing them."

These measures will permit the "prevention of such criminal actions which could be manipulated to provoke fictitious incidents between the states."

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio responded today to the Nicaraguan note, stating that he will turn the protest over to the appropriate local authorities so they can conduct an investigation in order to inform the Nicaraguan Government.

Meanwhile, late this afternoon in San Jose, rumor had it that Sandinist planes had bombed positions in the delta of the San Juan River, in national territory. These reports were immediately denied by a spokesman for the Public Security Ministry.

The attacks by the Nicaraguan planes occurred in Nicaraguan territory near the border, where counterrevolutionaries are active. According to the same source, 17-year-old Ruben Zambrano was wounded in the bombing and subsequently entered Costa Rica.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS EVACUATING SOUTHERN BORDER

PA030256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Jul (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan authorities have decided to evacuate the civilian population from the southern border region in view of the intensification of the attacks by counterrevolutionary groups, reliable sources have told AFP here.

The government of Special Region No 3 in the region of the San Juan River on the Costa Rican border has started evacuating over 200 families as part of a contingency plan that affects some 500 families. In this way they hope to evacuate practically all the civilian population from that region, which is very isolated from the rest of the country, and in which the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora are active.

This weekend there was fierce fighting in the vicinity of the Atlantic Coast in the southern region of Nicaragua where, according to the same sources, some 30 [figure as received] men penetrated 5 days ago from Costa Rica, apparently with the intention of occupying the township of San Juan del Norte at the mouth of the San Juan River.

On Saturday, ARDE spokesmen in San Jose affirmed that their units have been fighting for several days in the vicinity of that township, not hiding their intention of occupying it in the coming hours. However, the situation in the region has not been confirmed by independent sources.

ARMY NOTES FIGHTING IN SAN JUAN DEL NORTE

PA041956 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] At a news conference held at the Rio San Juan border post this weekend, Captain Bosco Centeno, chief of the Border Guard Troops detachment in Special Zone No 3, reported that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has been fighting 300 counterrevolutionary invaders who landed in San Juan del Norte on Wednesday.

The invaders, he added, came from Barra del Colorado, Costa Rica, aboard launches with Costa Rican registration numbers. Our armed forces are tirelessly fighting the counterrevolutionaries and will defeat them, Centeno emphasized.

In addition, First Lieutenant Ricardo Tifer, Interior Ministry delegate to Special Zone No 3, stressed that there are more than 10 counterrevolutionary camps in Costa Rica and that military invasions of Nicaragua are launched from there.

Tifer explained that these camps include those at La Amistad; El Olvido, also called Delirio; La Selva; Marabamba; Las Brisas; Berlin; and several other farms in Barra del Colorado, all on the border with Nicaragua.

ARDE REPORTS MOVES ON SAN JUAN DEL NORTE

PA022102 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1944 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora's forces turned over 37 Sandinist prisoners at 1900 GMT today in Barra del Colorado on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. They had captured the Sandinist soldiers during the last few hours of the 2-day-long battle that is still continuing in the port San Juan del Norte.

The general command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) said that there are several members of the state security, army, and militias among the Sandinists. The following names are included in the first list of prisoners obtained by ACAN-EFE over radio telephone: Azucena Hidalgo Lopez, Guillermo Rivas Tellez, Marcelino Reyes Salinas, Ricardo Antonio Sanchez Anton, Orlando Jose Sanchez, and Juan Bosco Valentine Calero. The list also includes: Walter Javier Aburto, Jose Antonio Guitierrez, Ronal Alberto Anton, Javier Antonio Hernandez, Francisco Ronald Rostran, Leonel Rios Suarez, Martin Sanchez, Julio Lopez, Salomon Amador, Isidro Romero, Ramon Garcia Matamoros, and Salvador Flores Luna.

Enrique Chacon, Costa Rican deputy government minister, confirmed the report, and said that the border authorities are provisionally holding the Nicaraguans turned over by Pastora's forces, and that they will be given medical attention, food, and clothing. ARDE spokesmen announced that in a few hours they will have seized the strategic port of San Juan del Norte at the mouth of the San Juan River on Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast.

PASTORA REPORTS CLASHES WITH CUBAN FIGHTERS

PA031844 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1813 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist leader Eden Pastora said today that there are Cubans in San Juan del Norte, against whom his troops have fought in the last 24 hours.

"During the fighting, the Cubans shouted 'Long life Cuba,' while Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) forces replied 'Long live free Nicaragua'." This was reported this morning in a radiotelephone dispatch received from Pastora's camp in the mountains of southern Nicaragua.

The report from the southern front, received in this capital by Commander Cero's friends, recounted the fighting that has been taking place in Chiripa, Jaloa, and San Juan del Norte over the last 3 days, and that began early today on the Maiz River. According to the ARDE General Directorate, these are the places where most of the ARDE forces are fighting.

In their radiotelephone report, Pastora's spokesmen explained that the occupation of San Juan del Norte has been delayed by the fact that the Sandinist Government sent reinforcements by air yesterday, including "60 Cubans from Cuba's Directorate of Special Operations, who took frontline positions from the moment they landed."

ARDE stressed that on the first day of clashes with the foreign forces, they inflicted "four Cuban casualties." The source also reports that they are protecting 97 [as received] people who sought refuge in territory that is controlled by Pastora's forces.

According to the source, 19 women, 20 men and 56 children, ranging from newborns to children 10 years of age, fled the Nicaraguan towns of Santa Cruz and San Ramon, in the interior of the country, and were pursued by the air force, until after 12 days they reached the areas where the "Delta Eco" and "Tango" columns gave them shelter.

On the subject of the international aid that Eden Pastora demanded on 22 June, his spokesmen told ACAN-EFE that they have begun to receive "significant shipments from democratic friends in Venezuela and Mexico."

The rebels fighting in southern Nicaragua claim to have repelled two "push-and-pull" [in English] aircraft that were trying to attack them and to carry reinforcements to San Juan del Norte, for the beleaguered position there.

ARDE reports that the planes had taken off from the San Carlos military base, on the banks of the great lake, but were forced to return.

Meanwhile, officers captured by Pastora's column in San Juan del Norte who were turned over to the Costa Rican Red Cross said that San Juan del Norte is deserted, and that all of the inhabitants fled and left the combatants alone.

COMMANDER DENIES MOBILIZATION AT NORTH BORDER

PA031647 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Leon, Nicaragua, 3 Jul (AFP) -- Commander Rene Vivas, Nicaragua's deputy interior minister, denies that the Sandinist army has deployed tanks to the Honduran border. Vivas also denied that the number of troops in the north has been increased, as the Honduran authorities charge.

He did stress, however, that Nicaragua "will not hesitate to use whatever resources it might deem necessary, should the threat of a war with Honduras increase."

The tension between the governments of these two nations, which became estranged a few months after the victory of the Sandinist revolution 4 years ago, has recently been intensified.

While Nicaragua accuses Honduras of protecting thousands of the former guardsmen who served the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship, and of serving as an instrument in the anti-Sandinist plans promoted by the United States; Honduras claims that Nicaragua exports subversion to the rest of Central America. Yesterday the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported attacks on three border posts, during which a Sandinist soldier was injured.

The Managua Foreign Ministry has blamed the Honduran Army for this action, which was carried out with 106.7--mm mortars and 120-mm mortars. Almost simultaneously, the Honduran Government lodged a protest with Nicaragua for its "constant attacks," during which another soldier was injured.

HONDURAN ARTILLERY SUPPORT FOR REBELS CHARGED

PA300801 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has revealed that the Honduran Army provided artillery support for a group of 70 former Somozist guardsmen who were repelled by the Sandinist army last Sunday in a 2-hour fight in Los Jobos, Chinandega, near the two countries' border.

A communique issued in Managua last night said that the counterrevolutionaries invaded Nicaragua from Honduran territory and that, after destroying a high-voltage transformer, they were repelled by the Sandinist Peoples army, returning to their bases in Honduras. The communique says that this new action by the Honduran Army once again proves that the Honduran regime is giving unlimited support to the criminal former Somozist guardsmen, within the U.S. Government strategy.

Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, said that more than 1,000 counterrevolutionaries have died in the northern and southern parts of Nicaragua. He added that in both regions, the enemy has been defeated and that the cease-fire called by the counterrevolutionary Eden Pastora is only a pretext to conceal his defeat. Wheelock also said that the former Somozist guardsmen operating in the north of Nicaragua from Honduran territory have been put out of commission and are now operating only in the border zone.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS HONDURAN MORTAR ATTACKS

PA020153 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0058 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Foreign Ministry communique issued on 1 July 1983]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that today, 1 July, from 0700 to 1000 Honduran soldiers attacked the Teotecacinte post in Nueva Segovia Department with 106.7-mm mortar fire. A member of the Sandinist Peoople's army was wounded in the attack. Later, at 1200, the attack on Teotecacinte was repeated. The posts at El Palmar and Murupuchi were also attacked with 106.7-mm and 120-mm mortar fire. Our forces suffered no casualties in this second attack by the Honduran Army, which lasted 30 minutes.

In compliance with the instructions they have received, the patriotic Nicaraguan forces did not respond to these new and dangerous attacks, which are carried out as part of the campaign of provocations against our country, aimed at creating the conditions that would permit an open war on Nicaragua. Free Fatherland or death!

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SAN JUAN EXPLOSIONS

PA022128 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 2 July; no place given]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announces the following: Since the early morning hours of 29 June, the Costa Rican news media have been reporting on a terrible explosion that occurred in downtown San Jose, which resulted in the death of one young man and the wounding of two others, all of them Nicaraguans. They were subsequently identified as Nicaraguans Rodrigo Cuadra (Clachari), Francisco Martinez Leal, and Panfilo Chavarria Salas. The first died on the spot as a result of the explosion.

Various reports by the Costa Rican officials, and counterrevolutionary leaders, including Alfonso Robelo and traitor Eden Pastora, assert that these citizens are part of an alleged and increasing wave of terrorist activities. These reports also try to implicate the Nicaraguan Government in these affairs.

The Nicaraguan Government, concerned over these capricious reports and stories, is obliged to reiterate its willingness to make every effort needed to preserve peace. It particularly reiterates its interest in strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Costa Rican nation. It therefore deems it urgent to stand up against the veiled (?and/or) direct charges that some want to make against us as a result of this regrettable incident, charges which go against the desire for peace and respect for self-determination that characterize Nicaragua.

The revolutionary government reports that citizen Rodrigo Cuadra (Clachari), a distinguished chemical engineer, was indeed an official in the government structure, who after the victory of the revolution carried out tasks in the Telecommunications and Postal Services Ministry, TELCOR, where he initially served as chief of personnel. Later, and until 1980, he held the post of assistant director general in charge of the institution's operation and maintenance directorate.

In June of 1980 he was appointed to the (Zolca) Laboratories Corporation, which operates under the People's Industrial Corporation, COIP, where he held the post of administrative delegate, becoming director general of that enterprise shortly afterward, and serving in that capacity until June 1982. At that time, and as a result of the reorganization and strengthening of the state apparatus, he was appointed director of the Atmospheric Products Enterprise, a post that he held until November of 1982.

In December 1982, the Government Junta appointed him coordinator of medicines and medical supplies for the Health Ministry, where he was put in charge of the Medical Supply Center, CAM, until early in 1983, when he was dismissed from his duties.

At present, Cuadra (Clachari) was dissociated from the state and government structures. During his period as a government official, he made several trips to various countries, especially to Costa Rica, both on official duties and on rest trips, since his parents live in Liberia; and due to the fact that young Cuadra was born in that fraternal country, whose nationality he had retained.

The Nicaraguan Government is unaware of what other motives Cuadra (Clachari) could have had in making the trips he made to Costa Rica.

It is worth noting, however, that a communique issued yesterday in Costa Rica by the counterrevolutionary organization Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, stated that both Cuadra (Clachari) and Martinez Leal were members of that organization, an announcement that has surprised Nicaraguan authorities, since they were unaware of any such thing. The Interior Ministry is currently investigating this in order either to conform or deny this report.

The Nicaraguan Gsvernment also deems it suitable to deny emphatically the reports seeking to involve (?us) in alleged terrorist actions, reports that it regards that it regards as groundless and that can find acceptance only in the sick and aggressive minds of the enemies of the Sandinist people's revolution and of the Nicaraguan people.

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE REJECTION BY IDB FOR LOAN

PA011614 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] There has been a new economic aggression by the Reagan Administration. Nicaragua has been denied an IDB loan extension.

Edmundo Jarquin, director of the International Reconstruction Fund, and Construction Minister Commander Mauricio Valenzuela yesterday held a news conference in which they gave details about the IDB loan extension rejection.

The loan was acquired by Somozism in November 1976 for the construction of eight rural roads. Somoza and his gang did nothing but waste that money. However, the revolution has been able to build seven of these eight roads. The only one that has not been built is the one for (Abisinia-Alcoa). The money that has been denied was going to be used for that construction.

The IDB has made public Niraragua's acknowledgement of all the IDB directors who opposed the attitude of the U.S. representative and spoke in favor of Nicaragua's request.

BORGE TERMS PAREDES' CHARGES 'THOUGHTLESS'

PA031621 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Leon, Nicaragua, 3 Jul (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has described the statement made by the chief of the Panamanian National Guard, who accused both Cuba and Nicaragua of exporting subversion, as thoughtless.

Panamanian militaryman General Ruben Dario Paredes said in San Jose, Costa Rica, last week that "if Nicaragua and Cuba do not change their stand, then Panama must break its diplomatic relations" with them. "Certain countries are exporting blood and subversion and they do not deserve to maintain relations with Panama," Paredes said in San Jose, where he met with President Luis Alberto Monge.

Commander Borge refused to refer explicitly to Paredes' statement, but when the journalists asked him about this, he said: "I do not want to fall into the game of making thoughtless statements, as others might do." The Sandinist leader added that Nicaragua is still willing to conduct broad negotiations with the U.S. Administration, within a framework of mutual respect.

He reiterated that the government will not accept any conditions from the United States, "because we make the decisions here. The U.S. Government has no authority to tell us what to do," he stressed, commenting on U.S. support for proposals raised by opponents to the process.

Borge visited this city, 80 km north of Managua, yesterday to inaugurate a small popular cafeteria that is run by women who were prostitutes before the July 1979 revolutionary victory. Contrary to what was expected, Borge did not refer to the tense situation on the northern border.

In his speech, the Sandinist commander analyzed "the privations and discrimination by which women in capitalist societies are victimized. In these societies, thousands of young women have to resort to prostitution in order to survive and feed their children." In conclusion, he stressed that the Nicaraguan revolution "will gradually give a dignified life to women, materially and spiritually, in order to eliminate one of the worst disgraces of capitalism."

HONDURAN PAPER REPORTS FDN MILITARY ACTION

PA010020 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The clandestine station Radio 15 September has reported in its latest broadcasts that insurgent commandos of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force], belonging to the Nicarao task force, have made an entire Sandinist battalion take to their heels near the town of Mozonte in the northern Nueva Segovia department. The Nicaraguans were identified as Battalion 40-21. The Nicaraguan patriots said that the Sandinist battalion attacked FDN bases near Mozonte, about 5 km from Ocotal, capital of the Neuva Segovia Department. Those bases were being defended by only 12 rebel commandos. It has been reported that the attack took place on Friday, 24 June, and lasted about 8 hours.

The Sandinists soldiers suffered 52 dead and wounded. The dead were left behind when the remaining members of Battalion 40-21 fled in disarray. The rebel radio said that 15 members of the battalion were captured by FDN commandos. Two of them, Marvin Pacheco Campbell, "Suachapan," and Lionel Bernardo Gonzalez Tobal, "El Bruo," have expressed a desire to return home, the radio station said. The other 13 battalion members have joined the FDN commando forces.

The rebel radio read a list of weapons recovered by the anti-Sandinists. The weapons include two .30-cal Soviet-made machineguns, with serial Nos KD-596, and BT-657; and five Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles, with serial Nos ND-7544, RC-9001, NP-4147, HO-3787 and NY-8891.

Also recovered were 11 magazines for .30-cal machineguns with more than 495 rounds, a .30-cal machinegun belt containing 200 rounds, a mortar with bipod and base, 45 grenades and other accessories, 11 magazines for AK-47 rifles, more than 1,000 rounds for AK-47 rifles, 18 olive-green backpacks, cases for .30-cal machineguns and other military supplies.

FDN'S CHAMORRO ON JULY MILITARY OFFENSIVE

PA301438 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Jun 83 p 10

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) will carry out a "large military offensive" next month throughout Nicaragua, Edgar Chamorro Coronel told TIEMPO yesterday. Chamorro Coronel, one of the seven directors of the FDN, did not provide many details of the operation, "so as not to alert the enemy."

Nevertheless, he said: "We are going to stage a big offensive in July. Our objective is to bring about a general insurrection throughout the country by establishing contact with the resistance cells organized in the important cities, in order to supply them with weapons and supplies so that urban insurrection will be carried out."

He admitted that the offensive has something to do with the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the FSLN, and that by 19 July, when the anniversary is commemorated, "the situation is going to be serious."

He said that everything has been coordinated with the MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] forces led by Miskito leader Steadman Fagoth Muller, which operate on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

He lamented that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) has withdrawn from the struggle, but he expressed great optimism that "Mr Eden Pastora can soon overcome his difficulties and return to the armed struggle in a short time."

Nevertheless, he expressed hopes that "when Pastora issues, at the right time, a call to the people's militias not to open fire against their people, they will join the struggle against the commanders."

Together with the armed struggle, there will be intensification of the FDN diplomatic offensive for the purpose of achieving the continuation of the 17th consultative meeting of the OAS that was suspended on 23 March 1970 [as published] after laying the foundations for the fall of the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

On that occasion, the meeting of foreign ministers called for the immediate and definite replacement of the Somoza regime, the installation of a democratic government that should have included representatives of the main groups that opposed the Somoza regime, respect for the free expression of the Nicaraguan pepple, guarantees for the respect of the human rights of all Nicaraguans without exception, and free elections as soon as possible to lead to the establishment of a truly democratic government that would guarantee peace, freedom, and justice.

Chamorro Coronel indicated that the Junta of Government of National Reconstruction (JGRN) has convoked elections in 1985; however, he said he believes that the Sandinists "are not holding elections but attacking the Nicaraguan people and now Honduras by mining the road between Los Trojes and Cifuentes, thus maintaining a shameful attitude."

He said that since most of the political leaders have left Nicaragua, there can be no elections there. He cited specific cases of individuals who have left for exile such as Adolfo Calero of the Conservative Party and Alfonso Robelo of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement.

He denied that the FDN has recently withdrawn from the armed struggle in the Nicaraguan mountains, and he noted that 10 days ago in the community of Las Dalias, Matagalpa Department, in the center of the country, they destroyed road construction equipment of the Sandinist government. He also denied that there are internal disagreements among the political and military members of the FDN, and to support this statement he indicated that in recent days some civilians have joined the FDN General Staff.

Regarding the diplomatic offensive, he said that the rest of the Central American countries and some of the countries of the Andean Pact and Europe have already been covered, and that in the next few days the tour will include the Southern Cone countries. He said that the objective of the tour is to obtain support for the continuation of the 17th consultative meeting. Edgar Chamorro Coronel told TIEMPO in Tegucigalpa yesterday that the FDN will carry out a "large military offensive" throughout Nicaragua in July.

FDN WILLING TO CONSIDER SANDINIST PEACE PROPOSAL

PA300620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0027 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Enrique Bermudez, political coordinator of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), declared here today that his organization "is prepared to listen to a Sandinist peace proposal." In a lengthy interview granted to the Honduran station HRN [call sign of Voz de Honduras], Bermudez said that his struggle does not seek "to bloody Nicaragua unnecessarily."

"We wish to oust the current regime, but we are not struggling for power. We want freedoms and we want free elections to exist," Bermudez added. Bermudez noted that the FDN launched a peace offensive last year, to which the Sandinists have not responded. The Sandinists have continued, meanwhile, to engage in "open repression of the people."

He condemned the convocation of elections in 1985, because "no one engages in politics in Nicaragua, for fear of being called a counterrevolutionary. There is no political pluralism in my country; in fact, the Sandinists leaders have stated that the elections will consolidate their party's power."

Bermudez, a former colonel in Nicaragua's National Guard, says that he was not a Somozist. "I served an institution, not a person, and the people were witnesses to my actions as a military officer," he said.

He also denied that the FDN is made up solely of former national guardsmen. "The National Guard," he said, "does not exist. Nicaragua now has a Sandinist army, which is not even a national army; it was created to serve the Sandinist party."

Bermudez confirmed that the FDN is now down to some 8,000 or 10,000 men, "all of whom are in Nicaraguan territory carrying out operations in the departments of Managua, Nueva Segovia, Madriz Boaco, Leon, Jinotega, Chinandega and on the Atlantic Coast."

Bermudez said that serious talks may be held with Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," who has temporarily withdrawn from the armed struggle on Nicaragua's southern front for lack of funds and weapons. "We are pluralistic," he said, "and Cero is wrong to call us Somozists. Somozism no longer exists. The National Guard no longer exists. The FDN is made up of workers, peasants, professionals, students, and deserters from the militia and from the Sandinist army itself."

He said that partisan banners have been put aside within the FDN, "because the important thing right now is the struggle against the Marxist regime, which recognizes only the Sandinist party as an active force, and which has repressive and political-military apparatuses being managed by Russians, Cubans and East Germans.

Bermudez condemned the Sandinist arms buildup and reported that Nicaragua has received rockets, although he did not specify the type, many IFA and BTR transport trucks, Soviet MI-8 helicopters, tanks and other offensive weapons. He also said that those who claim that the FDN is divided and has stopped its military activites in various parts of Nicaragua are mistaken. "The fact is that we are waging guerrilla warfare and are not maintaining set positions; but evidence that we have not given up are the explosions at several Sandinist bases and the destruction of motorized equipment in various parts of northern Nicaragua," Bermudez said in conclusion.

FDN REQUESTS CONTADORA GROUP MEDIATION

PA011442 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1250 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Letter addressed to the Contadora Group foreign ministers and presented to Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, on 30 June 1983 in Panama City; read by FDN Director Marco Zeledon -- live]

[Text] Honorable Mr Minister: Representing the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, we have the honor of addressing you to reiterate our firm support for the efforts being undertaken by the Contadora Group to find a solution to the problems of the Central American region.

We publicly expressed this support in our 13 January peace initiative, a copy of which we are enclosing. The FDN believes that your efforts are one more expression of the collective and multilateral action of the Latin American countries in defense of peace in the hemisphere and the democratic principles of the OAS charter. This collective action is legally based on the charter, treaties, declarations, and documents of that American organization.

We are convinced that this collective action could prevent the disastrous deepening the expansion of the conflict we are currently experiencing in Central America. We are fully convinced that the international conflict that the Contadora Group is trying to avert is a consequence of internal conflicts that the FDN, on its part, is willing to (?discuss) without prior conditions through a patriotic and civilized dialogue with the Sandinist government. This dialogue can only take place through the efforts of the Contadora Group and with its mediating participation in it.

Since you, Mr Minister, and the other ministers of the group have shown great interest and good will regarding the solution of the serious crisis of our homeland and the Central American region, we would like to ask you to sponsor the holding of a dialogue between representatives of the Nicaraguan Junta of the National Reconstruction Government and the FDN in Caracas with the object of discussing the terms to end the civil war and to establish the peaceful coexistence of all Nicaraguans in democracy and freedom. This dialogue must be held in your presence or the presence of persons whom you appoint as representatives in order to guarantee the agreements and commitments reached at this meeting.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the foreign ministers of the OAS member countries and to their ambassadors to the OAS.

Sure that both you and the other ministers of the Contadora Group will understand the justice, realism, and sincerity of our request, and that you will accept it without reservations as the only effective means to end the civil war in Nicaragua, an essential step for the achievement of peace in Central America, we express our highest regards.

FDN National Directorate: Edgar Chamorro Coronel, Indalecio Rodriguez Alaniz, Enrique Bermudez Varela, Alfonso Callejas Deshon, Lucia C. de Salazar, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and Marco A. Zeledon

RADIO CITES ARDE SIEGE OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE

PA021952 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Official reports are now being awaited. San Juan del Norte is under siege by ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] columns and the southern front has ended the cease-fire. The forces on the Atlantic front will try to seize San Juan del Norte in the next few hours. In coordination with the southern front, they are advancing over positions that have been won near the San Juan River, in the area where the riverbed, in Nicaragua's Atlantic area, serves as a border between the two countries. A 100-man force from the interventionist army in Nicaragua, which is defending the garrison at the small port of [name indistinct], near the mouth of the San Juan River, is on the verge of surrender. Apparently, San Juan del Norte has been under siege by insurgent forces, led by our Commander Eden Pastora, for several days now.

A barge loaded with supplies was successfully seized. It belonged to the agrarian reform institute and was leaving from San Juan del Norte for Bluefields. The attack on the government's military property began at 0830 on the day before yesterday, according to as yet unconfirmed reports. Automatic weapons were used, part of a new shipment received in the last few days to permit a resumption of the armed struggle in southern Nicaragua.

The cease-fire that Commander Pastora and the ARDE Directorate had ordered as a tactical withdrawal has definitely been suspended. With new European and Latin American solidarity, the attempt to definitively liberate Nicaragua has been resumed. The siege will be long, because the insurgent forces have been instructed to avoid merciless collective slaughter, and to urge the men in uniform to surrender honorably. The insurgents constantly appeal to the government's troops, calling them brothers, and telling them that the communist regime has been deceiving them, supported by international brigades. The insurgents are urging the troops to surrender and are offering them guarantees for their lives.

As Commander Pastora has explained, the cease-fire was interrupted by the dramatic circumstances provoked by attacks that the government's troops have been ordered to carry out.

It was unofficially reported on the day before yesterday that a short clash with the government's troops had taken place. The latter were pursuing 12 refugees, who were fleeing in a canoe. Five casualties were inflicted on the troops and four AK-47 rifles were recovered.

VOICE OF SANDINO SAYS CUBANS SPREADING EPIDEMIC

PA021622 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The Cubans are transmitting an epidemic in Nicaragua. The hospitals are currently treating over 1,000 cases of a disease known as the weeper [la llorona], which has spread among the Nicaraguan people of late, following the arrival of the mercenaries known as internationalists.

MONTANE LAUNCHES 26 JULY IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE

FL020145 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2100 GMT on 1 July begins live coverage of the ceremony held to launch the 26 July ideological drive from the Nico Lopez Park-Museum in Bayamo, Granma Province. The Cuban national anthem is played marking the opening of the ceremony.

Announcer Antonio Pera describes the occasion and notes that the ceremony is being presided over by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the secretariat of the party Central Committee; and alternate Central Committee members Orlando Fundora and Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzales, first secretary of the party in Granma Province. Pera states that during this ceremony the Federation of Cuban Women in Granma will turn over to Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez an album containing the signed pledges of 112,000 Granma women who are ready to join the Territorial Militia troops. He then introduces keynote speaker Jesus Montane Oropesa, who begins his speech at 2105 GMT.

Montane greets those present and notes: "Today, throughout the country, we open the traditional and militant 26 July ideological drive dedicated this year to the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes barracks. This new anniversary will be commemorated at a very significant time for the revolution, time characterized by the difficult struggle being waged by the Cuban people to improve the economic development of the country and a time when we are strengthening our defensive capacity in the face of the threats of aggression to which we have been subjected by the imperialist Government of the United States." He then goes on to point out that the two main objectives of the ideological drive will be production and defense.

Montane appeals for the people's response to national objectives based on the ideological tenets expounded by Marx, Engels, Marti, and other socialist leaders, often referring to historical events in which the U.S. "imperialists" exploited Cuba and other Latin American peoples. Citing the Cuban revolution's achievements, he continues: "This example, which they have not destroyed and will never destroy, intensifies the imperialists' hate of Cuba and stimulates their repeated attempts to deter the socialist course of our revolution.

"At the present time, Yankee aggressiveness is growing and they are following an anti-Cuban policy which has acquired special violence during the current administration: An administration which responds to the most ultrareactionary, warmongering, and neofascist individuals of the United States. The nerve with which they proclaim today the possibilit of invading our homeland and converting it into the 51st state of the United States as well as the attempt to wage radio wars against Cuba through the so-called Radio Marti station constitute some of the more shameless acts of the current Yankee administration.

"The political ignorance and the capriciousness of the clique that holds power in the White House leads them to commit the unforgivable historical error of giving a subversive and anti-Cuban radio station the name of the noble man who, using criticial study and revolutionary vision, revealed the monsterlike essence of the then growing Yankee imperialism and issued a timely warning to nations from the Bravo River to Patagonia."

Continuing on the subject of Radio Marti, he says: "The fact that the name of Jose Marti could be used by an exploiter and ultrareactionary government which allies itself with the world's more repressive and bloodstained regimes not only constitues an affront to this memory and to the dignity of our people but, more than that, results from the [word indistinct], irreverence, and ignorance of the current Yankee rulers. The words of Jose Marti have more validity today then ever before: 'The only way for the majorities to defeat imperialism and the minorities to defeat militarism is by having each person become a soldier.'" [applause]

Montane closes his speech by calling for greater efficiency in production and greater efforts in defense as a fitting tribute to the heroes of the assault on the Monacada and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Barracks. The ceremony and coverage ends at 2131 GMT.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON TRAINING CENTER IN HONDURAS

PA051924 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A bustle of activity is taking place at the new military center established by the United States on Honduras' Atlantic coast, where Green Berets have already begun to train 150 Honduran riflemen and an initial contingent of 58 Salvadoran troops.

The new counterinsurgency school is situated on a plain surrounded by hills and is bordered by a lake that flows out to sea, in a remote area between Puerto Castilla and the city of Trujillo, approximately 350 km northeast of Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

The so-called Regional Military and Security Training Center is being built in a small village called Silin, located 20 km northeast of Trujillo, on land donated by the Standard Fruit Company, a transnational U.S. banana firm.

It has been said that the future Salvadoran special battalions with which that country's army expects to suppress FMLN guerrilla activities will come from here. Some 2,400 Salvadoran soldiers will go through that training center and will receive training in psychological warfare, attack and counterattack, ground surveillance, and other general areas of training. According to reports, the land on which the school is located has an area of more than 2 square km. Most of the area's trees have been cut to permit the speedy erection of modern concrete and wooden buildings that will be officially inaugurated within 3 months. Colonel John Mirus, commander of the 120 U.S. military advisers who are training the Salvadorans, said that his students will be ready to fight the guerrillas in 5 or 6 weeks.

The antiguerrilla training center has the full support of President Roberto Suazo Cordova and of the highest officers of the Honduran army, who -- as Army Chief Gustavo Alvarez Martinez has said -- expect to benefit from modern U.S. technology and weaponry.

The people, however, do not feel the same way. Numerous labor and social organizations have condemned the creation of that counterinsurgency training center and have said that the Honduran Government grows more involved every day in U.S. intervention in Latin America. Washington, they add, has made Honduras a bastion of imperialism and Central American regional reaction as well as an instrument with which it is attempting to crush the region's revolutionary movement.

In this regard, they have noted the numerous trips that ranking U.S. officers have made to Honduras recently, as well as the growing volume of U.S. arms that has entered this Central American nation. Army chief Gustavo Alvarez Martinez went to Washington recently and publicly declared his intention to cooperate closely with U.S. plans in the region. The establishment of the counterinsurgency school confirms Alvarez's submissive attitude. However, the Honduran people's resistance is growing, in view of the new warmongering steps taken by the regime and U.S. imperialism. The country's social sectors point out that in 1860, more than a century ago, U.S. filibuster William Walker was executed in the city of Trujillo, close to the U.S. center of subversion, after he failed to put Central America at the service of the banana companies.

The example of Walker should stand as testimony to those who promote war and violence in Central America. The people of the region will not be subdued and they will fight until they achieve their final victory.

GUATEMALAN POLITICAL CRISIS WORSENING, CRITICAL

PA022001 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Efrain Rios Montt, the head of the Guatemalan regime, has been unable to dispel the specter of a coup d'etat after enduring a day of great tension within the armed forces' political military structure on Wednesday. The rumors of a possible coup d'etat began to circulate after Colonel Francisco Gordillo, a former member of the coupist military junta, publicly requested Rios Montt's resignation and announced that he would go underground temporarily. Gordillo asked officers not to let themselves be manipulated by those in power.

The situation grew worse when it was learned a little while later that Rios Montt's entire group of military advisers had resigned. The group included Colonels Victor Manuel Argueta Villalta and Mario Rene Enriquez Morales, Major Angel Arturo Sanchez, Captains Carlos Munoz Pilon and Mario Augusto Rivas Garcia, and 2d Lieutenant Hector Lopez Bonilla. Along with Col Francisco Gordillo, those officers staged the 23 March 1982 coup d'etat that brought General Rios Montt to power. It was said that they all decided to resign in order to devote themselves exclusively to their military functions.

This critical situation led dictator Rios Montt to immediately declare a state of national alarm, which permits him to intervene in the operation of public services and to make the suppression of individual rights even more severe. The regime has established harsh press censorship and prohibited the publication of all political news, manifestos, declarations, and any other statements considered to be slanderous or insulting to the military authorities. The decree also prohibits public demonstrations by individuals or organizations that, according to the decree, might disturb state security.

The state of national alarm also includes the possible suspension of union activities and of the operation of any institution, group, or organization that cooperates with the factors that have led to the application of this law. It can also lead to the militarization of public services, including schools. The promulgation of the state of alarm, in fact, simply legalizes the political repression and crime that have characterized Guatemala for many years. However, the contradictions now seen within the Guatemalan regime did not appear overnight. They have been gradually building over the past few months. The regime recently detected new maneuvers to overthrow the leader of the dictatorship, which culminated last weekend in an attempted military uprising at Air Force installations in Guatemala City.

At the same time, the rightwing political parties met to agree on a plan to pressure Rios Montt to set a date for the election of a constituent assembly. This demand has also been made by some Catholic Church sectors, which have harshly criticized the dictatorship's political and economic policy of late.

Rios Monttt and those who still support him are facing their most serious political crisis since the March 1982 coup d'etat, because the rumors about coups d'etat continue. However, any political change that leaves the current structure of domination intact will do nothing to improve the people's critical situation.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE OPENS IN HAVANA

FL041148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The achievements of the Cuban revolution in the field of health were evident last night at the opening of the international conference, Health for Everyone: 25 years of Cuban Experience, which will be meeting until 9 July at the Palace of Conventions in this city. Present at the opening of the conference was Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The speakers at the opening session were Dr Sergio del Valle, minister of public health; Dr Hafdan Mahler, director of the World Health Organization; and Dr Carlyle Guerra de Macedo, director of the Pan American Health Organization. Attending the meeting were 1,300 delegates from almost 100 countries. Among them were distinguished persons from the different international health agencies.

The first speaker at the conference was Carlyle Guerra de Macedo, who noted the magnificent results achieved by the Cuban revolution in the field of health during its 25 years of existence. He also spoke of today's world crisis and of the necessity for all peoples to join forces regardless of their ideology to find adequate solutions to current problems.

Castro Visits Exhibit

FL051206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the councils of State and Ministers, toured the medical technology exhibit at Havana's Palace of Conventions, site of the conference, Health for Everyone: 25 Years of Cuban Experience. The visit of the revolution's maximum leader occurred on the first day of the conference, which was highlighted by its acknowledgement of Cuba's work in the field of health.

In yesterday's session, the debate entered on the paper concerning the role of the people in resolving their health problems, which was presented by Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women. The paper presented a rough outline of the Cuban revolution's main economic, social, and health achievements. It firmly stated that what we are able to show the world today in the areas of health and educational development of the country could not have been achieved without the people's full participation in the search for solutions to each and every problem we have faced.

The opinions of foreign delegates seemed to agree in praising what Cuba has achieved while confronted with the difficulties caused by the U.S. blockade.

Salvadoran Press Conference

FL051358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Doctors (Carlos Lopez) and (Gilberto Ayala), members of the Health Professionals Committee of El Salvador [CPSES], who are attending the international conference, Health for Everyone: 25 Years of Cuban Experience, held a press conference yesterday.

From the standpoint of this important event, the Salvadoran doctors charged that the main cause of death in El Salvador are the homicides, acts of violence, and brutal repression committed by the pro-imperialist Alvaro Magana administration.

The CPSES operates clandestinely in El Salvador and, with the people's support, tries to alleviate the complex health conditions prevailing in that Central American country. They have brigade members who, with just the barest [medical] knowledge, provide health services in the housing projects and, when they encounter complex cases, turn them over to authorized medical personnel.

The doctors said that currently - U.S.-designed scorched-earth strategy is being applied, killing all plant, animal, and human life indiscriminately. They also pointed out that he corpses of persons massacred are left out in the open to rot, thus increasing the levels of environmental contamination. On the other hand, the killing of plant life contributes directly to deteriorating the nutritional status of the population. The Salvadoran doctors reported that many health workers, including doctors, nurses, and assistants, have been murdered just for having provided medical assistance to the wounded. Before the war there was one doctor per 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants while currently 1/3 of health personnel are in exile thus worsening health conditions.

[Begin (Gilberto Ayala) recording] There is just no way to improve health conditions if there is no social change. As a union organization, we believe that the proposal for dialogue made by the FMLN-FDR alliance is a way to find a solution to the crisis prevailing in the country. We believe that if we have a country where there is justice and peace then we can build a system of health for everyone as our Cuban brothers are doing here. [end recording]

DOMENECH MEETS WITH USSR'S ARKHIPOV IN MOSCOW

FL020058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, today met in Moscow with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet government. During the meeting, Arkhipov termed the establishment of Cuba's National Energy Commission presided over by Domenech as a positive step, and offered all necessary assistance to ensure its operation. Joel Domenech referred to the important need to learn about Soviet experience in the procedures to utilize sugarcane green pulp and bagasse as a source of energy.

FAR, GDR GENERAL OFFICERS HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

FL021318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1304 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] In Berlin GDR National Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffman today received a delegation of the FAR Ministry headed by First Vice Minister Division General Senen Casas Regueiro.

Hoffman briefed the Cuban guests on the efforts being made by GDR soldiers to insure peace together with the Soviet Army and other armed forces of the socialist countries.

Casas Regueiro valued highly the many cordial talks held with GDR soldiers and workers as an expression of the irrevocable friendship and cooperation being developed between the two armed forces and states.

Later in the day, GDR high military authorities attended a cocktail party hosted by the Cuban Embassy in Berlin in honor of the visiting FAR delegation.

CASTRO MESSAGE DELIVERED TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

FL051226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received a message Monday from Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Council of State and Ministers. The message was delivered in Damascus by Cuban Minister Levi Farah. Hafiz al-Asad and Levi Farah discussed the situation in the Middle East and Latin America, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean. The two sides also discussed other matters of mutual interest, including cooperation between the two countries.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE ON REFINERY FIRE

FL052026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior has issued an official note regarding the fire which occured Friday evening, 24 June, at the Nico Lopez Refinery in Havana. The note contains the details of the investigation conducted by the state security section in charge of legal proceedings, experts from the General Directorate for Firefighting and Prevention, the Criminology Laboratory, and engineers and technicians of the refinery.

According to the investigation, the fire was the result of a technical malfunction of a valve in an interconnecting pipe running from plant No 1 to plant No 3. The valve failure allowed hydrogen to enter the pipe and, compounded by an operational error, permitted gasoline and hydrogen to flow toward one of the fuel tanks. This caused the violent explosion of gasoline and gases into the atmosphere which spread the fire to the rest of the installations and nearby areas, causing simultaneous explosions.

CHAMBERS OPENS 10TH ANNIVERSARY CARICOM SUMMIT

FL042357 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 4 Jul 83

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 4, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago today served notice on its Caribbean Community partners that it will adopt a tough stand on some key agenda items like energy, intra-regional trade and payments, and the future of the regional university as Caricom heads of government meet here for their historic 10th anniversary summit.

In some unusual talking at the opening ceremony, Prime Minister George Chambers said in essence that he had enough of the practice of some Caribbean governments putting their narrow domestic considerations well ahead of the agreed interests of the wider community, often at Trinidad and Tobago's expense and Port-of-Spain would use the summit here to seek some redress.

Declared Chambers in the spacious Hilton Hotel ballroom before his other regional counterparts seated crescent shaped on this stage: "We have witnessed the indiscriminate use of quantitative (import) restrictions, disregard for the rules of origin (governing which regional goods qualify for duty-free treatment), exchange rate manipulation, and bureaucratic delays as a means of restricting the entry of goods from other member states."

He decried too a suggestion -- it had come from Barbados -- that oil, Trinidad and Tobago's most lucrative export, be excluded from the now suspended Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) under which member states paid for their intra-regional imports twice a year.

"What is more," he added, "there has been a conspicious failure to adopt a common position for negotiations of international economic issues with the result that we have certainly lost many valuable opportunities for enhancing the trade and development of the region."

Mr Chambers let it be clearly known that Trinidad and Tobago was looking forward to firm support for his country's faltering oil industry when the Caricom heads tackle the energy item on the agenda. "Trinidad and Tobago's position is that the meeting should agree to this country being the supplier of first resort to the region and that member states should accept the principle of rationalisation of refining capability and authorise immediate discussions towards this end," he declared in the glare of the television lights.

The Caribbean Community, which at this morning's opening ceremony admitted its 13th member, has several oil refineries outside of those in Trinidad and Tobago -- the region's only substantial petroleum producer.

Prime Minister Chambers, who is chairing the four-day summit, made it clear too he expected urgent action on the thorny question of which countries in the community should be allocated what type industries or should grow what crops. "If as I believe it is generally accepted that regional programming in respect of both industrial and agricultural production must be accelerated, then I respectfully suggest there should be no further delay in taking steps to agree on a common protective policy," he said.

On the CMCF, suspended April 1 after reaching its 100 million dollar (U.S.) credit limit, Mr Chambers said that in view of the high importance of trade expansion to the region, the summit had to take a decision on it. "Trinidad and Tobago's position is that continuation of the facility is most desirable but we will have great difficulty participating in any facility which excludes petroleum and petroleum products," he said bluntly.

It was largely Guyana's inability to pay for Trinidad's petroleum supplied under the CMCF -- balances should be settled every six months -- that caused the facility to go bust and Barbado's had propsed that, to avoid a recurrence, oil products be removed from the list of goods qualifying to trade under the scheme.

Barbados, concerned that it had been left with a massive 130 million dollar (1 Bdos dollar; 50 cents U.S.) credit with the collapse of the facility, has been pressing for some redress and in fact has before the conference a series of proposals in this direction and recommendations for restarting the CMCF.

Mr Chambers, one of seven leaders who addressed the opening session, also did some straight-talking on problems facing the University of the West Indies, chiding some of the 14 contributing countries whom he said had failed to make their payments to the running of the institution, thereby causing financial problems for the UWI at St Augustine here. "May I respectfully remind you that St Augustine is an integral part of the university and should not be placed in a disadvantaged position vis-a-vis other campuses in Jamaica and Barbados," he told the assembled leaders. This, he added, was a matter of a grave concern to Trinidad and Tobago and he again set out his government's proposals for handling the financial snarl:

All government should go on a current basis with effect from June 1, 1983.
Governments other than Trinidad and Tobago should contribute immediately, i.e. before December 31,1983, 5 percent of their obligations under retroactive payments.
The government of Trinidad and Tobago should contribute in full its share of retroactive payments (Port-of-Spain has already done so).
The government of Trinidad and Tobago should advance to other governments 6.6 million (TT) dollars to meet their obligations for retroactive payments.
These advances, plus the amounts owed by the university to Trinidad and Tobago, should be paid in full by October 1984 or the date on which the financial aspect of the restructuring of the university comes into effect. Advances made to the other governments by Trinidad and Tobago should bear interest at the rate of one year (U.S.) treasury bills.

Except for Antigua and Barbudas Prime Minister Vere Bird (he is in the Far East), all Caricom leaders are here for the summit, held to coincide with the July 4, 1973 signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Common Market and Community.

Caricom Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King told the opening that the most meaningful celebration of Caricom's 10th anniversary would be for the meeting to launch the regional integration movement successfully into its second decade.

He told the Caricom leaders: "The best anniversary gift to the people of the Caribbean would be to demonstrate the commitment so firmly made (at the last summit) in Ocho Rios (Jamaica) by quelling their fears about the possible loss of their jobs due to a breakdown in Caricom market arrangements."

"They would bless you if in 1983 they could face the turn of the century with evidence of the wisdom of your actions today."

Proposals for restarting the CMCF -- the main problem is where the funds will come -- continuing reservations of the less developed countries on the effects on their students of plans to restructure the UWI to give campuses more autonomy, plans to rationalise regional air transport, and the energy problem are among the main items expected to occupy the attention of the heads over the next four days.

Seaga Raps Grenada

FL051026 Bridgetown CANA in English 0224 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Port of Spain Trinidad, July 4, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga today used the opening of a Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government conference here to again rap Grenada for its failure to hold promised elections since the 1979 coup that brought the Maurice Bishop regime to power.

With the left-leaning Grenada leader seated just a few feet away among his 11 other Caricom colleagues on the speakers platform of the Hilton Hotel ballroom, and radio and television stations here carrying the ceremony live, the pro-western Seaga declared: While political pluralism is an acceptable principle of our (Caricom) treaty, it should not be the excuse under which we tolerate the violation of essential human rights by such means as detention without trial and the elimination of free speech through the suppression of the independent press.

"The wider democracy of our community by which we meet and relate to each other as equals, demands that no system be found acceptable to us which is not chosen by its citizens that are free and fair and free from fear. For this is a sovereign right which is at the heart of individual freedom.

"There can be no denial within Caricom of the equation of one man one vote, for this itself is basic to the Caricom equation of a free association of free peoples."

Grenada is the only member of the 13 nation Caribbean Community where the government was not chosen in elections. Since the coup there four years ago Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government has maintained an undisclosed number of political detainees. The PRG also passed laws closing in separate cases the independent newspapers there, which were accused by the government of being counter revolutionary.

His comments punctuated by applause from the scores of guests invited to the opening ceremony of this historic 10th anniversary summit, the Jamaica leader went on: "Let me also warn that ultimately our community will survive only if no attempt is made to spread and foster through either political or military subterfuge, ideological systems that are at variance with these values of human rights and political democracy."

Seaga also warned the region that it had to put up a fight against efforts by racist South Africa to lure Caribbean cricketers to play there for high fees. "There is much at stake here," he declared, "not the least the tainting of our young men who are often the principal role models for our youth. The community has to find a way to fight back."

First Day Closes

FL051016 Bridgetown CANA in English 0134 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 4, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government wrapped up day one of their tenth anniversary meeting here tonight after a three-hour plenary session on the regional university, conference sources said.

The sources said the University of the West Indies (UWI) issue - controversial plans to restructure the regional institution and the nagging problem of payments arrears built up by some of the 14 contributing governments - was the only agenda item dealt with. Discussion on the subject is to resume at the next plenary session on Wednesday.

The heads, meeting under the chairmanship of Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers are to have their first caucus session tomorrow morning to tackle the lengthy report of a high level committee mandated by the last summit to study the rationalisation of Caricom air transport.

The smaller territories took the opportunity at today's plenary session raise with their larger partners concern over the prospect of being disadvantaged by the UWI restructuring which will give the three campuses - in Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago and Barbados - more autonomy.

The lesser developed countries of the region are also arguing that having contributed to the running of the UWI for so many years - the institution dates back to the 1940's - they are entitled to some of its equity now that the campuses will essentially be under the aegis of the three host governments.

Trinidad and Tobago's Information Minister Muriel Green at a press briefing said tomorrow's caucus session could also be expected to deal with apartheid in West Indies cricket, the regional oils and fats agreement, and the contentious question of trade payments.

The heads will have before them tomorrow the report of regional central bank governors who met here last week to come up with firm proposals for reactivating the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) which permitted member states to defer payments for regional trade and settle their balances once every six months.

The scheme collapsed April 1 when it reached its credit limit of 100 million dollars (U.S.), due largely to Guyana's inability to meet its commitments to the facility.

Conference sources said there was a welcome atmosphere of commitment to the regional integration movement during today's plenary session.

New Secretary Appointed

FL052219 Bridgetown CANA in English 2124 GMT 5 Jul 83

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 5, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government, now into the second day of their fourth summit here, today agreed on the appointment of Roderick Rainford as their new secretary general and that their next summit will be held in the Bahamas, conference sources said this afternoon.

These, the sources said, were the only two firm decisions to come out of the leaders' first three hour caucus which also tackled, but deferred, the question of how to revive the suspended Caricom intra-regional trade payments system and of expanding the 13-nation community.

Rainford, a Jamaican economist and now deputy secretary general, is to take over in October from Barbadian Dr Kurleigh, who announced at the last Caricom summit in November that he would be leaving the post.

Dr King was seconded to the Georgetown-based Caricom Secretariat from his substantive post at the Caribbean Development Bank in Barbados.

No date was set for the next heads of government conference, but the sources said it might well be in July 1984, to mark the 11th anniversary of Caricom.

Today's caucus session saw the heads, accompanied by their ministers and advisers, considering membership applications from Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Suriname. But no decision was taken. None of the applications found unanimous support.

Jamaica, which has come to this summit intent on pressing for a widening of the community -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga argues that Caricom's trade market of five million people could be considerably enhanced by expanding the grouping -- firmly supports the Dominican Republic's application. But, the sources said some speakers raised reservations about the tainted human rights record of French speaking Haitian republic and that of Suriname, which is Dutch. Consideration of the applications of Haiti and Suriname were both deferred from the last summit in Jamaica.

The sources said the leaders committed themselves to restarting the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), whose collapse on April 1 caused a slowdown in intra-regional trade, with adverse implications for jobs in industry.

The facility, under which member states pay for their regional imports on a twice yearly basis, went bust when -- due mainly to Guyana's faulure to pay up -- it ran out of funds. The credit ceiling was 100 million dollars (U.S.)

Among to CMCF questions the leaders still had to resolve are: Where the money will come from the restart the facility, how to ease Barbados of the burden of 130 million dollars (65 million dollars U.S.) credit it was left with when the scheme was suspended, and how to prevent a recurrence of the dilemma.

The leaders had before them today a series of options coming out of last week's meeting here of regional central bank governors who administer the system. But the sources said neither of two sets of options the CMCF directors came up with were mutually acceptable. Barbados in particular said it favoured a combination of the bankers' recommendations and some of its own which are also before the meeting.

One major point was a Barbados proposal that its Caricom partners -- particularly Trinidad and Tobago -- share the burden of Bridgetown's 130 million dollar credit. Port of Spain is being asked, the sources said, to accept at least 25 million dollars (U.S.) of the amount.

The leaders were due to resume their caucus session this evening.

OECS STATES SIGN JOINT CENTRAL BANK AGREEMENT

FL051650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1623 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 5, CANA -- The Windwards and Leewards, seven East Caribbean island states that share a common currency, today signed an agreement here to take the novel step of establishing a joint central bank. Dominica Prime Minister Miss Eugenia Charles, current chairman of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) under whose aegis the bank will operate, said the step reflected "a new sense of political and economic purpose" among the islands.

Said Miss Charles at the signing ceremony in the ballroom of the Trinidad Hilton Hotel: "The Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, to come into being on the first of October 1983, will not result in any immediate enhancement of the economic management capability of the OECS countries... (But it) will be vested with the power to provide a great deal of assistance in ... regulating the availability of money and credit in the member countries, promoting and maintaining monetary stability, promoting a sound financial structure...."

Establishment of the central bank is in fact an upgrading of the St Kitts based East Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA) set up 18 years ago when all of the islands were still British colonies. Five of the seven states - Antigua-Barbuda, Dominica, St Lucia, Grenada, and St Vincent and the Grenadines - have since become independent and a sixth, St Kitts-Nevis is to follow suit in September. Montserrate is the seventh member of the OECS, whose common currency is the E.C. dollar (1 EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.).

Signing the document here in addition to Miss Charles were fellow Prime Ministers John Compton of St Lucia, Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines, Maurice Bishop of Grenada, Acting Prime Minister Lester Bird of Antigua and Barbuda, Premier Dr Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts-Nevis, and Montserrat's chief Minister John Osborne. Miss Charles said she expected neighbouring Anguilla, a tiny British Caribbean colony, would join on October 1.

Cecil Jacobs, governor designate of the bank -- he is now managing director of the ECC -- called the OECS experiment unique. "Nowhere else in the world would there be found such an institution representing so many independent sovereign states," he declared. There were similarities in the central bank of the French West African states, he said, but whereas these institutions maintain links with metropolitan France, the regional instituion will function without such external influence or support.

Mr Jacobs said too the banks establishment would represent a determination by the islands to work closer together in the furtherance of the integration of the region.

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER PINDLING MEETS TRUDEAU IN OTTAWA

FL011515 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Ottawa, June 27 (CANA-REUTER) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today held a working lunch with his Bahamian counterpart, Sir Lynden Pindling, where the two leaders discussed closer economic ties between the Commonwealth partners.

Canadian officials said the general talks stressed the already good relations between the countries and ways to improve links in areas such as tourism and technical cooperation.

Sir Lynden, in Canada for a four-day visit, expressed hope that the recent drop in Canadian tourist traffic would rebound once the recession has ended. He also sought more Air Canada flights to the Caribbean islands.

The 53-year-old Bahamian Premier is to travel to Montreal and Toronto to meet business and political leaders before returning home on Thursday.

Meets Canadian Bank Chairman

FL291515 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister the Right Honorable Lynden Pindling and a delegation are in Montreal now on a 4-day Canadian working visit. Ed Bethel reports:

[Begin recording] The prime minister and his delegation were greeted by the chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada. [passage indistinct]

BARBADOS

ADAMS' VIEWS ON TRADE WITH JAMAICA, GUYANA

FL281537 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Barbados' Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Mr. Tom Adams, has said that he has a lot of sympathy for the economic problems of two Caricom partners, Jamaica and Guyana. "You really cannot get blood out of a stone: If there is no money to pay for imports, it is very difficult to try to force imports on countries in that position," said Mr. Adams.

The Prime Minister was speaking to newsmen Wednesday, after he had completed a two-hour tour of BMEX '83 -- an exhibition of locally manufactured products staged by the Barbados Manufacturers Association (BMA) at the old terminal building at Grantley Adams International Airport.

Said Mr. Adams: "Indeed we have gone overboard in this matter of exporting to countries that could not really afford it, insofar as we see the Caribbean Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) broke as a result of a country that couldn't afford to import being allowed to import through the facility." The Prime Minister added that he therefore did not have any "hard words" for any of his Caricom brethren who found themselves in a situation that they simply cannot afford to import.

On the question of licences, Mr. Adams said that all licensing systems have difficulties. He added that immediately there was any general import licensing system in a country there will be difficulties for people who export to that country.

Mr. Adams recalled that after 1976 when his Barbados Labour Party (BLP) took over the Government, they did their best to put an end to import licensing where it was not necessary.

He said that his government had to overcome a lot of bureaucratic difficulties, because the bureaucrats believe that imports could not be monitored successfully unless there was licensing and that they could not administer price controls successfully unless there was licensing. "We proved that to be nonsense," said Mr. Adams. "What we know is that where there is licensing you open the door to potential corruption and you certainly open the door to bureaucratic blockages and bottlenecks."

GRENADA

WHITEMAN STATES U.S. GOALS UNCHANGED

FL301944 Bridgetown CANA in English 1807 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 30, CANA -- Foreign Affairs Minister Unison Whiteman says Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's recent visit to the United States has not changed the Ronald Reagan administrations mind about Grenada. The foreign minister also urged Grenadians to continue their vigilance and not become complacent.

"I think, in terms of our overall view, that what the visit has done is that it has made it more difficult and more complicated for the Reagan administration to attack Grenada in the future," Whiteman said in an address to a workers' parish council meeting.

Whiteman said the people of the United States had seen that Grenada was a peace-loving country and if President Reagan was to attempt to be aggressive against Grenada he would have greater difficulty explaining to Americans the reason for the aggression.

Bishop visited the U.S. last month at the invitation of the Black Caucus of the U.S. Congress and Trans-Africa, an organisation of Afro-Americans which promotes African and Caribbean interests. Grenada and the U.S. have had tense relations since 1979 when the Maurice Bishop administration came to power in a military coup.

The foreign minister also referred to the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Heads of Government Conference which starts in Trinidad and Tobago on Monday.

Whiteman said the meeting was taking place in a context where Grenada's "growing prestige" is being fully recognised in the region. He said Grenada's "good and sound economic progress" was being more recognised and, more and more, many countries in the region had come to realise that the Grenada revolution was here to stay.

Since the last Caricom heads of government meeting in Jamaica last year, more and more of the masses of the region had been coming to Grenada and, when they returned to their homes, "they have been confirming what our government has been saying, that Grenada's human rights situation is second to none in the region," Whiteman said.

CIA Plot Against Suriname

FL021701 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] During the past week, the Grenadians have reaffirmed their solidarity with the people and Government of Suriname by holding political rallies and with statements by government leaders.

Grenada's Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman has charged that the U.S. Government is hatching a plot to overthrow the leadership of Suriname, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse. Whiteman said that in the face of the imminence of aggression against Suriname, Grenada wants to extend its hand of solidarity to the government and people of that South American country at a time of threats. He accused the Central Intelligence Agency of encouraging the plot.

The Grenadian foreign minister made his remarks following a report which appeared in U.S. dailies in recent weeks revealing the details of a CIA plot against Suriname.

STRACHAN VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH SURINAME

FL020250 St Georges Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Minister of National Mobilization of Grenada Selwyn Strachan said the people of Suriname have had to struggle hard to ensure that counterrevolution does not get a foothold in their country. Comrade Strachan made this statement last night at an indoor rally in solidarity with the Surinamese revolution at the (Primrose) Roman Catholic School.

Minister Strachan said the same kind of counterrevolutionary forces against whom Grenada had had to struggle was seeking to overthrow the Surinamese revolution. He said it was the duty of Grenadians to extend the hand of solidarity to the government and people of Suriname, pointing out that other people do the same for Grenada when our revolution is threatened.

The minister said it was because the people of Suriname had decided to take their destiny into their own hands that imperialism felt it had the right to attack their process. The balance of forces in the region has been shifting more and more in favor of progressive people and as a result the enemies were coming up with more tricks to overthrow the governments of Grenada, Cuba, Suriname, and Nicaragua.

Minister Strachan said there must be greater exchange of sporting and cultural activities between the people of Grenada and the people of Suriname and also urged Grenadians to visit Suriname.

JAMAICA

CENTRAL BANK CHARGE ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE SALES

FL052010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 5, CANA -- The Bank of Jamaica (central bank) has introduced a three percent charge on its sales of foreign exchange, which became effective Monday, the bank has announced. The charge is in addition to a one-sixteenth of one percent commission already taken from foreign exchange sales and the new demand is intended to cover expenses incurred in foreign exchange transactions, the bank said.

The central bank at present provides foreign exchange for a short list of essential imports and a few other transactions at the official exchange rate of 1.78 Jamaica dollars for one U.S. dollar. Foreign currency for other transactions has to be bought on the parallel exchange market operated by commercial banks, where the rate is upwards of 40 percent higher than the official rate.